UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

IN RE: . Case No. 01-1139 (JKF)

W.R. GRACE & CO.,

et al., USX Tower - 54th Floor

600 Grant Street

Pittsburgh, PA 15219

Debtors.

. April 1, 2009

. 10:29 a.m.

TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING

BEFORE HONORABLE JUDITH K. FITZGERALD UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT JUDGE

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COURT CLERK: All rise.

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THE COURT: Good morning, please be seated. the matter of W.R. Grace, Bankruptcy Number 01-1139.

The participants I have listed by phone are Scott 5 Baena, Brandon Baer, Janet Baer, Ari Berman, David Bernick, Deanna Boll, Thomas Brandi, Elizabeth Cabraser, Douglas Cameron, Linda Casey, Tiffany Cobb, Dale Cockrell, Daniel Cohn, Andrew Craig, Michael Davis, Elizabeth DeCristofaro, Elizabeth Devine, Martin Dies, Melanie Dritz, Terrance Edwards, Lisa Esayian, Sander Esserman, Marion Fairey, Roger Frankel, Theodore Freedman, Joseph Gibbons, Christopher Greco, Robert Guttmann, Jonathan Guy, Barbara Harding, Robert Horkovich, Christina Kang, Matthew Kramer, Arlene Krieger, Magali Lee, Richard Levy, Marc Lewinstein, Jeffrey Liesemer, Peter Lockwood, Douglas Manal, Francis Monaco, Brian Mukherjee, Marti Murray, David Parsons, Margaret Phillips, John Phillips, Joseph Radecki, James Restivo, Samuel Rubin, Alan Runyan., Jay Sakalo, Darrell Scott, Mark Shelnitz, Michael Shiner, David Siegel, Walter Slocombe, Warren Smith, Jason Solganick, Daniel Speights, Shayne Spencer, Theodore Tacconelli, David Turetsky, Edward Westbrook, Jennifer Whitener, Richard Wyron and Rebecca Zubaty.

I'll take entries in court, please. Good morning. MR. FREEDMAN: Good morning, Your Honor, Theodore 25 Freedman for the debtors.

MS. BAER: Good morning, Your Honor, Janet Baer for 1 2 the debtors. 3 MR. O'NEILL: Good morning, Your Honor, James O'Neill 4 for the debtors. 5 MR. WESTBROOK: Good morning, Your Honor, Edward 6 Westbrook for the US ZAI Certified Class. 7 MR. SCOTT: Good morning, You Honor, Darrell Scott on 8 behalf of the Zonolite Class. 9 MS. CABRASER: Good morning, Your Honor, Elizabeth 10 Cabraser on behalf of the Zonolite Class. 11 MR. PASQUALE: Good morning, Your Honor, Pat Pasquale 12 for the Unsecured Creditors Committee. 13 THE COURT: Wait, I'm sorry. Thank you. 14 MR. KRAMER: Sorry, Your Honor, Matt Kramer, Bilzin 15 Sumberg on behalf of the Property Damage Committee. 16 THE COURT: Thank you. MR. RICH: Allen Rich for the PD FCR. 17 18 MR. LOCKWOOD: Peter Lockwood for the ACC, Your 19 Honor. 20 MR. WYRON: Good morning, Your Honor, Richard Wyron 21 for the PI FCR. 22 MR. McDANIEL: Good morning, Your Honor, Garvan 23 McDaniel for Arrowood and with me is Carl Pernicone, Allen --24 THE COURT: I'm sorry, I can't hear you.

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MR. McDANIEL: I'm sorry. With me is Carl Pernicone

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1 2 THE COURT: Who are you representing Mr. McDaniel? 3 MR. McDANIEL: Arrowood. THE COURT: Arrowood, thank you. 4 5 MR. McDANIEL: Carl Pernicone, Tanc Schiavoni and 6 Allen Schwartz. 7 UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: Good morning. Thank you. 8 THE COURT: Good morning. 9 MR. KOZYAK: Your Honor, John Kozyak, Kozyak, Tropin 10 and Throckmorton in Miami on behalf of Anderson Memorial 11 Hospital with co-counsel Mr. Speights. 12 THE COURT: Thank you. 13 MR. SANDERS: Good morning, Your Honor, Alex Sanders, 14 PD FCR. 15 MS. MILLER: Good morning, Your Honor, Kathy Miller 16 on behalf of Kaneb. And with me are my co-counsel, Mark Pratt, 17 Steve Peirce and Bob Gilbert. MS. ALCABES: Good morning, Your Honor, Elisa 18 19 Alcabes, for Travelers. 20 MS. YU: Good morning, Your Honor, Elizabeth Yu on 21 behalf of the United States, observing.

22 MS. DeCRISTOFARO: Good morning, Your Honor,

24

23 Elizabeth DeCristofaro for Continental Casualty Company.

MR. GLOSBAND: Good morning, Your Honor, Dan Glosband 25 also for Continental Casualty Company.

1 MR. BROWN: Good morning, Your Honor, Michael Brown 2 for One Beacon America Insurance Company and Seaton Insurance 3 Company. MR. TACCONELLI: Good morning, Your Honor, Theodore 4 5 Tacconelli for the Property Damage Committee. 6 MR. DEMMY: Your Honor, John Demmy for Firemans' Fund Insurance Company. 7 8 THE COURT: Ms. Baer. 9 MS. BAER: Good morning, Your Honor. Your Honor, 10∥items on the agenda number one and two are claims related matters that we'll ask be continued again to the April 27th, 12 omnibus hearing. 13 THE COURT: All right. MS. BAER: And we'll present orders at the end of the 14 15 call with respect to those orders. THE COURT: All right. 16 MS. BAER: Your Honor, matter number three is the 17 18 quarterly fee application. There are, as I understand, no objections. I have an agreed order to present to Your Honor 20 \parallel that outlines all of the fees and expenses being allowed. 21

THE COURT: I thought I had an order stamped this morning. I thought it was entered, it may not have been, but I believe that there was an order attached to the COC that I 24 had entered this morning.

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MS. BAER: There was an order attached, Your Honor,

and if that's the case, we will not confuse the issue with another one.

THE COURT: All right.

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MS. BAER: Your Honor, agenda item number four has 5 been entered.

MR. SMITH: Your Honor, I'm sorry, if that concludes the fee maters, Your Honor, this is Warren Smith, the fee auditor and if I could be excused on the telephone.

THE COURT: Yes, sir, thank you. Anyone who is only 10∥ interested in fees or any other item on which orders have already been entered, you're automatically excused. Thank you. 12 Okay, Ms. Baer, I'm sorry.

MS. BAER: Your Honor, agenda item number five, that item, Your Honor, was dismissed without prejudice due to a procedural error. It has been refiled and it will be up on April 27th.

Agenda item number six, Your Honor, you've already 18 entered an order on that. That's the pension matter.

Your Honor, that takes us to the contested portion of the agenda. Agenda item seven and eight relate to two motions filed by Kaneb Pipeline, and agenda item number nine relates to the ZAI Class motion.

By agreement of all counsel, we've agreed to switch $24\parallel$ the order. Judge Sanders and Mr. Westbrook have airplanes that leave in a much shorter time and it's difficult to get where

they're getting, so the ZAI Class matter will go first and I'll turn that over to Mr. Westbrook.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Westbrook.

MR. WESTBROOK: Good morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good morning.

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MR. WESTBROOK: Ed Westbrook for the US ZAI Certified Your Honor, I am very happy to have with me this morning a co-counsel, co-class counsel, Darrell Scott and Elizabeth Cabraser.

Your Honor, we're here this morning on our motion for 11 \parallel final approval of the US ZAI Class settlement. And, Your Honor, what a difference a year makes. Just about a year ago, in April 2008, we stood here in Wilmington and we were in the throes of a most contentious period in the ZAI litigation. had motions concerning the bar date, we had motions concerning 16 relief from stay, motions concerning appellate matters, motions 17 concerning the Barbanti Class and Your Honor heard those matter 18 and we discussed a number of those matters and the Court urged 19 us on April 22nd, was the day we were here, to get serious about settlement. And, Your Honor, I'm happy to report that both sides did get serious about settlement. We had a mediation with Judge Gross which did not get us there, it was not successful and then, Your Honor, through actually the intervention of members of the PI Committee and the Equity 25 | Committee, who brought the parties back together, we got on a

1 track that over many, many series of meetings and negotiations, $2 \parallel$ got us to where we are today, to our motion for final approval.

Your Honor, in this circuit a motion for final 4 approval of a class settlement is judged by a number of factors 5 called the Gersh Prudential factors. Some courts group them as nine, some as 13, but they all go basically to the same fundamental issue. Is the settlement fair, reasonable and adequate. Not is it perfect, but is it fair, reasonable and adequate.

And, Your Honor, to help the discussion move along this morning, I have a chart in which I have grouped the factors and I'm going to discuss them in that order, if I may hand one to the Court.

THE COURT: All right.

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MR. WESTBROOK: Your Honor, beginning on the upper left hand side of the chart, with the factor of complexity, expense and duration and the ZAI litigation, the courts look at what was the nature of the litigation that's being settled, what lay ahead for the parties if there wasn't settlement. And this Court well knows from being in the thick of it, that the ZAI litigation was, perhaps, one of the most complex, expensive and promised to be long lived matters in this very complex bankruptcy. We, obviously, had many years ahead of us, not only in this court, but obviously from disappointed parties in appellate courts if we didn't reach a resolution. So, the

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complexity of those matters going ahead countenanced a 2 reasonable settlement if it could be reached. So, that first factor certainly argues in favor of a fair, reasonable and 4 adequate settlement.

Second, Your Honor, moving around clockwise we have, what were the risks faced by the class in establishing liability and damages and this Court is more familiar than most trial courts, even approving settlements, because you, Your Honor, were at the helm on the issue of risks, not the ZAI 10∥risk, but the litigation risk. We had the Science trial summary judgment proceedings, we had all the other proceedings that we were facing, trying to get released from this court to try our claims in the tort system. The Court indicated pretty clearly to us that was not going to happen. We had the risk of appellate review in some timely basis, we had been denied interlocutory review.

We firmly and truly believed in the merit of the ZAI 18 claims that we could ultimately prevail, but we recognized realistically that there were tremendous risks, risks that if we went ahead, and things didn't turn out the way we hoped they would be, the class could get very little, or nothing. So, we had significant risks of liability.

Going beyond that, Your Honor, we faced the issues of damages. Out in the tort system, we had used our contamination evidence in traditional asbestos property damage cases, to

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establish damages. We know that in this forum we were going to 2 have some issues about what that contamination showed, was contamination enough, or were we going to have to have air 4 levels that rose to some degree that would be unreasonable to recover. Would consumer protection statutes be allowed to be applied? Again, we firmly believed in our position, Grace firmly believed in its position, but we knew there were significant risks in establishing damages.

In addition, in this context, we knew that we had the ZAI bar date. If the bar date were ruled and upheld to be the cutoff for all claims, we knew that there would be no claims beyond the 16,000 or so that had been filed, greatly limiting 13 the number of people who could participate.

So, we had tremendous risks there that we were facing. We very realistically evaluated them in negotiating the settlement. That factor also favors a fair, reasonable and adequate resolution.

Next, Your Honor, moving around, the stage of the 19 proceedings and experience of counsel. This factor looks at, was this a quickie settlement, did the parties rush in shortly after litigation began said, Your Honor, this is how we want to resolve it, did we have some counsel who were novices in the area, don't know what they're talking about. I don't think anyone in this courtroom would say that we settled this case early in the proceedings. If we weren't in the bottom of the

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1 ninth inning, we at least were on the ninth inning as we got 2 serious on discussions.

As to the experience of counsel, Your Honor, Ms. 4 Cabraser is a nationally recognized authority on toxic tort and 5 class action litigation. Mr. Scott probably knows more about consumer protection statutes nationally, than anyone in the country, and more about ZAI than anyone in the country, and for my part, Your Honor, I added whatever asbestos expertise I had and I'll leave it at that. But I think that the stage of $10 \parallel \text{proceedings}$, we were late in the proceedings, we had done tremendous discovery, we're knowledgeable counsel. That factor 12 also favors approval of the settlement.

Next, Your Honor, we have the reasonableness of the settlement amount and the claims process. Here, Your Honor, we have a fund, variable fund, we can rise up to \$140 million, depending on claims. The reason we have it funded that way, 17 | Your Honor and I think it was a very creative solution, reached 18∥ by both sides, is that Grace sincerely believes that despite what we say, people are just not going to be that concerned about ZAI and they're not going to come forward to do anything about it. We believe they will. But in order to address Grace's concern that it didn't want to leave a large pot of money stranded, where it will never be used, and our concern that people are likely to come forward, although they're not coming forward tomorrow, we agreed to an innovative approach

1 whereby the settlement fund is funded incrementally, and we 2 have a facility that will remain open for at least 20 years, 3 maybe as much as 25 or more years, as claimants come forward. 4 So, the remedy fits the problem, Your Honor.

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We have a situation where claimants will be able to 6 receive a 55 percent contribution toward their abatement expenses. Now, Your Honor, is that what we wanted? perfect? Absolutely not. Would we have wanted 100 percent, certainly. Was that feasible? No. We have to recognize the reality of life, that a 55 percent contribution is a fair, reasonable and adequate contribution.

We also have in the settlement, Your Honor, a very important component which is a multi year, comprehensive, educational program to keep people from unknowingly encountering ZAI because although Grace does not share our view of the potential harm from ZAI, Grace in the settlement discussions acknowledged that we do have that view and agreed 18∥ that the fund can be used up to \$2 million in the first three years, and the \$500,000 over periods going along, to educate people. Don't go up there, don't unnecessarily disturb it. Regardless of what they believe in their firmly held view, they agreed as part of the settlement to acknowledge our view.

The claims process itself, Your Honor, is not a situation where we've made it so complicated that people aren't ever going to be able to access it. The claims process is

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1 intended to be very simple. Homeowners will have to show that $2 \parallel$ they have an ownership interest in the property, that they have ZAI, and that they're taking remediation action, in which case, 4 they'll be able to received Grace's or the trust's contribution.

So, Your Honor, we believe that the settlement amount, could Grace have been asked to pay more? Sure. We asked them to pay more. Is it realistic to expect Grace to pay more? In our best judgment, we did not believe so, under all the circumstances. This factor, as well, favors the fair, reasonable and adequate finding as to the settlement

Moving around, Your Honor, next factor, the class members reaction. What did class members have to say? Class members had until March 13th to file comments about the settlement. We've received absolutely no adverse reaction from any class member, no one opposing the fairness, reasonableness or adequacy of the settlement. We attached the two comments that were field. One was from a claimant who had a personal injury claim, I sent it to Mr. Inselbuch to take care of and the other letter was from a claimant who asked to be represented by class counsel and we certainly are doing that, willing to do that.

The opt out issue is also very instructive, Your We have over 16,000 class members, we received about a 196 initial opt out forms. In talking with some of the opt

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outs, Mr. Scott's office learned that some of these folks 2 thought the opt out form was a claim form, some of them were actually returning the opt out form with a bag of Zonolite. 4 Some of them were also sending in their abatement information, 5 so we contacted them and we said, do you understand opt out puts you out of the class. To date, Your Honor, 40 of those people, about 20 percent of the opt outs said, we made a mistake, we thought it was the claim form. So, now Your Honor, the number has changed a little bit, but we have about 156 10 people out of 16,000 who have opted out, so less than 1 percent opt outs. And that's an infinitesimal number of opt outs in our experience. So, we think the class members reaction, as well as the very small number of opt outs, also favors a 14 finding that the settlement is fair, reasonable and adequate.

Next, Your Honor, the courts look at, well, what's 16 the defendant's ability to withstand a greater judgment? Was it realistic to think that Grace could pay much more if we were to persevere for years. And on that, Your Honor, I'm reminded of what you said a year ago, almost, on April 22nd, you said, on Page 65 of the transcript, "So the reality is that in order to keep the debtor functioning and contributing to the trust -you were talking about a potential resolution like this -- and operating a business and making money, there are always limitations on resources. You know, there has to be limitations on resources and people have to take haircuts, it

just has to happen".

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And, Your Honor, we recognize that this settlement is a haircut from the perfect world, but we don't live in perfect We think that the \$140 million, which is potentially 5 there, is fair, reasonable and adequate and that understanding that Grace has many other creditors, Grace already has a situation where it'll have to borrow a lot of money to get out of bankruptcy, we think that well, not perfect, this certainly fits the bill.

Moving around, Your Honor, to the attorneys fees 11 provisions. Courts look to see, is this a settlement where the attorneys have negotiated a big fee for themselves, and the class is getting nothing or a coupon. Certainly, I don't think anyone would make that contention here, Your Honor. We have not only the \$140 million fund, we have the educational campaign, we have the 20 year facility, we have the remedy which fits the problem and we think that it's a reasonable In attorneys fees, we have agreed that we're not 18 resolution. 19 going to seek any fee until we're successful. That is, until we get final approval of the settlement, until the settlement is incorporated into a successful plan of reorganization, until we advise people about their rights and we do all the things that we're supposed to do to get to success. And when we do, then we'll come to the Court under the normal Third Circuit standards and seek a fee, but there's been no separate

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agreement as to a fee. This provision, Your Honor, favors the 2 settlement as well.

Finally, Your Honor, bankruptcy considerations. 4 bankruptcy settlement, the courts look to say, does this fit in 5 the overall context of the bankruptcy? Are we trying to unfairly disadvantage some creditor? Are we taking money from some creditor? Obviously, not, Your Honor. This was a bankruptcy resolution, not only that is fair to the class, but it's fair to the overall bankruptcy, it's supported and was 10 facilitated by the personal injury interests, by the Equity Committee interest and there has been absolutely no creditor, 12 no class member, no litigant, who has filed any paper saying 13 this settlement is not fair, reasonable or adequate.

Which brings me to my final point, Your Honor. did receive one filing, by the Anderson Memorial Hospital, represented by my good longtime friend, Mr. Speights. Anderson makes a point to say that it is not challenging this settlement as fair, reasonable or adequate, but what it asks the Court to do is just to delay this for five months until September, until Anderson can have, apparently, a challenge to the plan because Anderson is an opt out, it's not a member of the class, it's not affected by this settlement, Anderson wants to have everything delayed so that it can raise a plan objection, apparently, in five months.

Your Honor, tomorrow, I believe, is the eighth

1 anniversary of this bankruptcy, we will enter our ninth year, $2 \parallel$ we think that any request for delay on an important matter like this, should be viewed very dimly by the Court and we ask the 4 Court not to delay its decision today, but to grant our motion 5 for final approval because by all accounts, by unanimous view of everyone involved, this settlement is fair, reasonable and 6 adequate. Thank you. THE COURT: Mr. Scott, Ms. Cabraser, are you adding anything or are you relying on Mr. Westbrook's presentation? MR. SCOTT: I'm perfectly happy with Mr. Westbrook's 11 presentation. MS. CABRASER: Also perfectly happy. THE COURT: All right. Anyone else speaking in favor $14 \parallel$ of the settlement today? Okay. Mr. Freedman.

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MR. FREEDMAN: Your Honor, obviously, the debtor fully supports the settlement and thinks it should be approved.

THE COURT: Mr. Speights -- oh, Mr. Lockwood.

MR. LOCKWOOD: For what it's worth, Your Honor, the 19 Asbestos PI Committee, one of the plan proponents also supports the settlement.

THE COURT: Mr. Speights, are you speaking for Anderson?

23 MR. SPEIGHTS: Mr. Kozyak will be speaking for 24 **I** Anderson.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Kozyak.

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MR. KOZYAK: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, 2 John Kozyak for Anderson Memorial Hospital, with Mr. Speights. Your Honor, despite the characterization of us, Anderson 4 Memorial, I'd like to just get to the -- neither the 5 supplemental or the reply, addressed our basic limited objection, and that was that the motion and the settlements do not appropriately address the treatment of the opt outs, and Anderson Memorial is here to protect its right as an opt out.

And it seeks deferral and postponement, and wrapping $10 \parallel$ this up into the plan process because it's integral to the plan process.

Your Honor, the notice of the settlement clearly 13 provided that there would be an opportunity for people to opt out and this Court is very familiar with the difference between a permissive class and a mandatory class. And this Court is also familiar with the disclosure statement objections that we 17 | had last month, early last month. When we pushed, no one else pushed, we pushed to make sure that it was described what would happen to the opt outs. It wasn't clear in the plan, it certainly wasn't addressed in the settlement motions and it certainly was not addressed in the disclosure statement. And what we learned in that objection hearing, was that even if you do opt out, you get routed right back into the trust fund, pursuant to the plan.

So the settlement that Mr. Westbrook talks about is

1 contingent upon the plan being confirmed, as we know, and it $2 \parallel$ also requires that the people who opt out of this class, the 150 or the 190, the ones that Mr. Westbrook has not yet talked 4 to and persuaded that they were wrong, those people have a $5 \parallel \text{right under class action law, to opt out and they should have}$ that right preserved.

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Now, it is true that I did not object or Anderson Memorial, did not object in our moving papers, because the notice says, if you opt out, you don't get to object to the 10∥ fairness or adequacy of the plan. We voted with our feet. Our silence is not to say that we support it, we voted saying we want to opt out and go forward in the tort system, out outside of the class plan. And there is no -- and I think some background is appropriate, Your Honor.

And, I'm sure that the Court has read the papers, 16 talking about who Anderson Memorial is, I know the Court is 17 familiar who Anderson Memorial is, but there is absolutely no doubt that we had a class action pending before the bankruptcy 19 was filed that includes residences. The reply filed by the debtor is that the ZAI product was used primarily, primarily, in residences. I'm not disputing that today, but there's no evidence that it was not used in commercial properties, and our class action said it was used, and asserted that it was in commercial properties and residences, and although the adequacy of Anderson was disputed below, as a class rep., the issue of

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whether it was adequate representative for ZAI, or residences

THE COURT: I'm sorry, so the issue of what, I 4 apologize.

MR. KOZYAK: The adequacy of Anderson as a class 6 rep., that was never contested below as to these two issues, residences or ZAI product.

So, and how this started in this bankruptcy case, as the Court was familiar with our class action, Mr. Westbrook 10 filed an adversary complaint in this case, I think it's called 11 01-08810-JFK, which is styled class action complaint seeking Zonolite attic insulation relief, Mrs. Jackie Lewis, et al., 13 versus W.R. Grace, et al. On Page 23, paragraph 81, where they define the class it says, all owners or occupiers of real property, et cetera, and then it goes, except excluded from the class are, and then there's a number of people, the class certified in Anderson versus W.R. Grace and Company, 18∥92-CP-25-279 South Carolina Common Pleas, Hampton County.

So, when they filed the class action they excluded 20 Anderson Memorial and the South Carolina class action.

When they did the negotiations, they excluded both Anderson Memorial and the PD Committee which represents the ZAI claimants, including the ones who opt in, or stay in, or don't do anything and those that opt out.

So, since this is contingent, Your Honor, upon plan

1 confirmation, and because it does affect the rights of people $2 \parallel$ who haves opted out, including Anderson Memorial, as class rep. 3 I believe that this should be deferred and dealt with in the 4 plan confirmation process. Both the class claimants and the 5 debtors have said, we're not trying to affect your plan rights, but I do believe they are. I believe that this is a sub rosa mandatory class.

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And, Your Honor, in the Federal Mogul case that you also handled, Anderson Memorial had a class action, brought 10 | before the Court, strong support, no objections, the Court 11 continued it twice and rolled it over and combined it with the 12 confirmation hearing. I don't believe there's any demonstrated 13 need to go forward.

That was a different issue because that THE COURT: 15 class had actually been certified against Federal Mogul, this 16 one hasn't been certified against Grace. And there's a world 17 of difference. This class action, in South Carolina, has never 18 been certified against Grace and Anderson continues to insist 19 that it has and it hasn't, and that issue is -- it simply makes 20∥a world of difference. Anderson, at this point, is not a final certified class against Grace and the Court's opinion makes it clear that it wasn't certifying the class against Grace, it couldn't certify the class against Grace, Grace was in bankruptcy at the time.

MR. KOZYAK: Before that order, that was entered

1 after Grace was in bankruptcy, Your Honor, the class was conditionally certified against Grace.

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THE COURT: Yes, conditionally certified, and not 4 finally certified.

MR. KOZYAK: Well, it was certified.

THE COURT: No. It was not certified, it was conditionally certified, not finally certified. It has never been adjudicated a class action against Grace on a final basis. And it could not be adjudicated against Grace on a final basis 10 because Grace was in bankruptcy.

MR. KOZYAK: Your Honor, I don't believe there's any 12 demonstrated need to go forward and not with the settlement today. I think it should be combined with the class action. Mr. Westbrook and Scott in their affidavits, which I object to there being introduced for purposes of evidence, it's not an evidentiary hearing, if there are any contested matters, then I would request a CMO and an opportunity to present evidence, but 18 they have talked to these class members, they're going to give them advice as voting for the plan. That's not the issue, the issue is the rights of the opt outs, and much is said as there's only one person who said anything, there's only one person who is standing up here. The reason is, we're the only people who know about this that have opted out. The disclosure statement, I don't know if it went out yesterday, or this week, I remember at the disclosure statement hearing they represented

1 it was going to go out before the end of the month, today is 2 April 1st, no one would know about that. If you were an opt out, you would have no idea today, that your plan -- that the 4 treatment of your case was going to be wrapped back up into the 5 plan.

And so for those reasons, we preserve our rights at the confirmation and we seek that this hearing be deferred.

THE COURT: Well, there is, you know, there is the complication, I think, of the bankruptcy spin here, which is that if you haven't filed a claim, then this class action process will, I think, provide because of the settlement, your opportunity to receive something that you otherwise may not 13 have.

If you have filed a claim and you're an opt into the class, then you'll be treated per the class. If you filed a claim and you're an opt out, you're going back into the plan. That's the way life is in bankruptcy.

So, you know, you've got -- you've basically got two 19 choices. You can opt in and be treated under the class or you can file a claim and then either be treated under the class or opt out and be treated under the plan, otherwise, you have no claim, do you?

So, I don't see --

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MR. KOZYAK: No, but, Your Honor, you follow it --

THE COURT: I'm sorry?

MR. KOZYAK: -- you follow it --

THE COURT: You follow --

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MR. KOZYAK: -- you do -- you do understand it except the last piece, I respect. Yes. If you're in the class, you get treated under this fund.

THE COURT: Yes, right.

MR. KOZYAK: The fund that Mr. Westbrook negotiated.

THE COURT: Exactly.

MR. KOZYAK: Okay. If you opt out, you get treated 10 under the same fund. That should not be fair.

THE COURT: Well, no. No, if you opt out --

MR. KOZYAK: Because if you are PD claimant, if 13 you're a PD claimant under the plan, then you should be able to 14 be paid a hundred cents on the plan, that's the treatment and 15∥ that's not what is said. That is not what's provided. say if you have a ZA related claim, whether you don't say a 17 word or you opt out, stand on your head, you go back into the 18 same fund, under the plan.

THE COURT: Well, I mean that's a plan confirmation 20∥issue, isn't it? If ZAI claimants believe that they have an opt out issue, and ought to be in a different class under the plan, that's a classification issue and their rights to either vote against the plan, or to seek classification are still preserved. That's not a settlement issue, that's a plan 25 confirmation issue.

So, their remedy, as an opt out plaintiff with a ZAI 2 property damage claim, is A) file a claim, and B) challenge the 3 plan and the classification under the plan. So, I don't see $4 \parallel$ how the settlement at that point takes away any plan 5 confirmation right, there may be a plan confirmation issue that is preserved, but I don't see how the settlement does away with that. You're either an opt in or an opt out under the settlement and that's appropriate for class action treatment under the Third Circuit standards for approving the class action as final settlement.

So, what I'm not --

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MR. KOZYAK: You've addressed my point.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. KOZYAK: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right, Mr. Freedman.

MR. FREEDMAN: Yes, Your Honor. I have to confess I'm not sure I understand Mr. Kozyak's point, but I think that what his general message, is that there somehow is some injustice being done to his client as an opt out because of the way that this is working, and it seems to be that the facts just clearly demonstrate that there is no such injustice.

It's helpful to look at it in terms of two perspectives. Disclosure, that is what has been told to people, ZAI claimants, since the beginning about this process and the process itself, how it's going to work in terms of

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going forward with the plan and, frankly, his rights as an opt out.

So, in terms of disclosure, on January 16th, the 4 Court approved preliminarily the settlement and the notices 5 that were related to the settlement. In the motion that was 6 made in connection with the settlement, class counsel attached the term sheet and the term sheet made absolutely clear that the class claims would be paid pursuant to a trust, and that that trust would be structured so as to satisfy the terms of Section 524(q).

Subsequently -- that happened in mid-January. On 12∥ February 3rd, the debtors filed an amended disclosure statement which was largely intended to address PD claim and ZAI claims and that was the first time that the terms of this ZAI resolution that are contemplated by the settlement were included in the plan. And the disclosure statement makes absolutely clear, starting on Page 2, right before the executive summary, and this was in materials that Anderson Memorial did not object to, but it was -- and it has been there since the February 3rd filing, that the treatment of ZAI claims would apply to all ZAI claims. That there was a plan Chapter 11 class created, Class 7B under the plan that applies to all U.S. ZAI claims. And that created a Chapter 11 class of which this settlement class is a very large subset, but entities that opted out were still, and are still clearly members of the

that.

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Subsequently, and when we came before the Court on March 9th to get final approval of the disclosure statement, 4 Anderson Memorial came forward and it said that it wanted to $5 \parallel$ make clear that there was -- that this language would apply to somebody that opted out, they suggested language which the debtors acceded to, to resolve that problem and that took care of it and now we have a mailing.

So, there has been complete and full disclosure since 10∥at least February 3rd, and very shortly after the class motion was first made, that this plan process applies to all U.S. ZAI 12 claims and to have Anderson Memorial somehow now say that in some way there was some lack of disclosure, and lack of notice about this, when indeed the notice that is now going out for voting was notice that they helped us fashion, just rings hollow.

Secondly, looking at the process. Every single U.S. ZAI claim that filed a proof of claim will get a ballot and will be entitled to vote for or against the plan. that they opted into the class or opted out of the class has no bearing on their ability to vote for the plan. The procedures that the Court approved which were not contested by anybody, including Anderson, say that the class representative can then cast a ballot for those people who are in the class, who did not cast their own ballot, but every single ZAI claimant that

1 filed a claim and I should amend what I said, and has an 2 allowed claim or one that's permitted to vote which, frankly 3 does not apply to Anderson because there is an objection based 4 on the patent inadequacies of their claim, but every ZAI 5∥ claimant who has a right to vote will have the ability to vote and the fact that they are part of the class makes no difference.

Secondly, there is absolutely no limitation on a ZAI claimant who has standing. Again, we would argue that does not 10 | apply to Anderson because their claim is so objectionable, but 11∥ every ZAI claimant who has standing can come forward and raise any issue about confirmation of the plan that they feel like 13 they're entitled to raise.

So, the fact that the opt outs are swept into the 15 plan, has absolutely no bearing on whether or not this settlement should or should not be approved and I think the 17 class counsel has made a very clear and compelling case that it should be approved now, so that we can go forward and allow the class to function the way it ought to, to move the case forward.

THE COURT: Mr. Lockwood.

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MR. LOCKWOOD: Your Honor, while I don't disagree with anything Mr. Freedman said, I think much of it, to some extent, is beside the point.

THE COURT: Mr. Lockwood, I'm sorry, I'm having

1 trouble hearing you. Could you just move the microphone?

MR. LOCKWOOD: I don't disagree, indeed, I agree with 3 everything Mr. Freedman said, I, however, believe that much of 4 it is, in effect, beside the point because as I understand it, 5 Mr. Kozyak got up at the end of his colloquy with you, when you 6 said you have your right to object to confirmation of the plan $7\parallel$ and he said, that answers my point, and that's really all this 8 is about. He's trying to get -- he tried to, in effect, get you to rule on a plan issue, which is the treatment of opt 10∥ outs, you pointed out this wasn't the time or place to do that, but that he reserved that right, he said, okay, that's the end 12 of it.

THE COURT: Well, I don't know that I said he reserves -- I mean that Anderson Memorial reserved that right, I said that opt outs.

MR. LOCKWOOD: Well no -- opt outs.

THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. LOCKWOOD: Anybody that's opt out, as Mr. 19 Freedman said, has the right to object at confirmation, and this isn't a sub rosa plan confirmation.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. LOCKWOOD: The objections may well be meritless and we certainly all reserve the right to contest their merit, but at the end of the day all we're here on today is the 25 approval of this settlement from the plan proponents

1 perspective. They would like to know whether or not this 2 settlement is going to be in place as part of the run up to the confirmation process or not and, therefore, we would urge Your 4 Honor to approve it since there has been no intelligible 5 objection expressed to the class settlement, per se. Thank you.

THE COURT: Well, yes, I don't think that the settlement, approval of a settlement in any way affects anybody, either opt in or opt outs ability to vote on the plan or object to the plan. If that's the purpose of raising this issue, then I hope that ruling is clear.

Okay, Mr. Westbrook?

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MR. WESTBROOK: Nothing further, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Kozyak.

MR. KOZYAK: Nothing further.

THE COURT: Okay. The objection to the extent, then, that it is one by Anderson Memorial is overruled for that 17 reason, because the objection states that it is not an 18 objection to the settlement, it is simply a request to delay the approval of the settlement until the plan confirmation process. I don't see the need for that because the settlement does not affect anybody's ability to object to confirmation of the plan or to vote on the plan. So, those issues are preserved for both opt ins and opt outs and I believe that the class settlement does, indeed, represent a fair, reasonable and adequate settlement of the issues between and among the

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In terms of the complexity, expense and duration of the potential ZAI litigation, it has been going on for years. 4 The little piece of it that I did see in terms of the Science $5\parallel$ trial that affected only the enumerated claims and not all of the members of the class who have already opted in, let alone those who may potentially or have already opted out, convinces me that this litigation could go on potentially for decades, not just years, and as a result I think that that factor alone could probably justify settlement but, nonetheless, I think Mr. Westbrook did a very adequate job in explaining all of the 12 factors that the Court is compelled to take into consideration and I will accept his analysis of those factors, not just on the oral argument but also in the papers that have been filed by the parties in the case.

And so, I don't see any need to review those factors here today, I simply will accept them. I will state for the record that I have read those papers and I have listened to the argument and based on those reviews and having heard that argument today, I will accept them and the reason for my overruling Anderson's objection, I think, has been made clear, that the ability to object to the plan and to vote on the plan is preserved.

So, I will take an order if someone has one, approving.

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MR. WESTBROOK: Thank you, Your Honor. Yes, Your 2 Honor, I have another copy of the order that was proposed and attached to our papers.

THE COURT: Thank you. I think congratulations are in order.

> MR. WESTBROOK: Thank you, Your Honor.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Items seven and eight, Ms. Baer. Anyone who is interested in only that matter, are free 10 to leave, thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: Thank you, Your Honor.

MS. BAER: Your Honor, before we take that up, Mr. 13 Kozyak raised the issue of whether the mailing had gone out. 14 Yes, the mailing has gone out, on a timely basis, and Your 15 Honor, I'd like to hand up to you a copy of the CD that went with the mailing which we have found incredibly helpful because 17 | it's all bookmarked so you can find all of the plan documents very easily on you computer and you don't have to carry around 19 a lot of papers.

THE COURT: Ah, thank you very much. That would be helpful. Is this a copy that has to be left here for filing or is -- thank you. Do I need to file this copy with the clerk or can I take this back?

MS. BAER: No, Your Honor, that's your own copy. 25∥We'll take care of making sure that the final documents are all

1 filed with the clerk.

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THE COURT: All right.

MS. BAER: And I don't know if they want a CD but if 4 they do, we'll talk to them.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. BAER: And make sure they get what they need.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MR. KOZYAK: Your Honor, I haven't had a full chance to read this. Can I -- this order.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. KOZYAK: I object to footnote number one. I 12 | haven't had a chance to look at it. Can I just -- can we just 13 look at this for five more minutes, please?

MS. BAER: I was going to say, isn't it the same 15 order that was attached to the papers that were filed?

THE COURT: It is, I believe, the same order.

MS. BAER: Yes. It hasn't changed.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: Yeah, it's the same 19 order.

THE COURT: It's -- Anderson is concerned about the lack of standing issue. Frankly, I don't think Anderson does have standing to object to the class settlement, but for purposes of this ruling, I don't think it's an issue. I've heard Anderson's argument. To the extent that the last sentence preserves the issue it says, in any event, Anderson's

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concern with the treatment of its ZAI claim under the plan if, 2 indeed, it has, ZAI is a confirmation matter and not a reason to deny approval of the class settlement. That seems to me to 4 be the basis for my ruling. Let's see.

I will strike the intervening two sentences and leave 6 in the first sentence and the last sentence simply because I don't find it necessary at this point to rule on the standing question. I will find it necessary to rule on that question for plan confirmation purposes, so if Anderson thinks it has $10 \parallel$ standing to raise these issues, to either on its on, or to 11 represent any other building owner who may have ZAI, then I want a brief on Anderson's standing for plan confirmation 13 purposes, but I don't find it necessary to rule on it now.

So, footnote one now reads: "One former class member, Anderson Memorial Hospital opted out of the class and then filed a limited objection in which it does not challenge the fairness, reasonableness or adequacy of the settlement. Instead, it asked the Court to defer considering settlement approval until plan confirmation, Docket Number 20981 at 1. In any event, Anderson's concern with the treatment of its ZAI claim under the plan if, indeed, it has ZAI is a confirmation matter and not a reason to deny approval of this class settlement". Is that acceptable to Anderson?

MR. KOZYAK: Yes, thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Footnote one reads that.

1 Yes, you may take a moment to look at the rest of the order, but I've made that change to the order.

Okay. One second until I get back to where I was 4 with respect to the CD.

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I would suggest, then, perhaps, anybody interested in 6 the ZAI litigation remain a few minutes until Mr. Kozyak has a chance to take a look at the order. So, ten minutes and then I'll excuse anybody from the ZAI presentation, but meanwhile, I'm going forwards with items seven and eight on the agenda. Okay. Ms. Baer.

MS. BAER: Your Honor, items seven and eight are two 12 motions filed by Kaneb Pipeline, for lifting of the stay. debtors oppose both motions and believe that lifting the stay at this time, on these matters, would be highly prejudicial to the debtors for several reasons, which we will go into in our response. You also have objections from CNA and a limited objection from One Beacon Insurance Company.

THE COURT: All right, thank you. Ms. Miller.

MS. MILLER: Good morning, Your Honor, Kathy Miller for Kaneb. Your Honor, Mr. Platt will be handling the lift stay motion with respect to the appeal and Mr. Gilbert will handling the lift stay motion with respect to the insurance.

Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Pierce have already been admitted We filed Mr. Platt's last week, but a check yesterday, the order had not yet been signed and with Your

1 Honor's permission, may be address the Court today?

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THE COURT: I actually haven't seen it but I will --I'm happy to admit Mr. -- I'm sorry, whose hasn't been filed?

MR. MILLER: Platt, Mark Platt.

THE COURT: Mr. Platt's. I haven't seen it, but I'm happy to admit Mr. Platt for today and I'll ask that the docket be searched for it. I just haven't seen the motion.

MS. MILLER: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Let me make a note, please. Okay. Good morning.

MR. PLATT: Good morning, Your Honor. Again for the 12 record, Mark Platt from Fulbright and Jaworski on behalf of New Star Pipeline Operating Partnership LP. I'm going to go ahead and identify the full name of the client, and New Star Terminal Services, Inc., which are relatively new names for respectively Kaneb Pipeline Operating Partnership, LP and Support Terminal Services, Inc. But for simplicity, we will refer to our client as Kaneb.

> All right. THE COURT:

MR. PLATT: And I apologize, Your Honor, for the late filing of the pro hac papers. Mr. Gerber had planned on making this argument, he got stuck handling a major filing down in Dallas, and absolutely no offense to you, but I'm here in his stead, and we're prepared to proceed.

THE COURT: All right, Mr. Platt go ahead. Thank

you.

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MR. PLATT: One other piece of housekeeping, all of the exhibits that we attached to our motion, they're in the 4 record, but we've placed them in some binders if that's helpful to the Court.

THE COURT: All right, that's fine.

MR. PLATT: And don't fret, we will not be referring to all of the exhibits this morning. And I forgot to, again, announce that Mr. Bob Gilbert will be -- he will be the one making the argument with regard to the insurance coverage issues.

So, why are we here, Your Honor? On October 30, 2008, Kaneb received a very serious letter from the Department of Justice which is attached as Exhibit K-8 to our motions, seeking reimbursement of costs expended by the federal government in remediation efforts in connection with a jet fuel 17 release at what is referred to as the Otis Pipe Line.

It's generally believed that the overall exposure 19 related to that environmental cleanup will ultimately be in the \$70 to \$75 million range, potentially. The good news for Kaneb which acquired certain subsidiaries of the debtor, Grace Energy Corporation, or what I'll refer to today as GEC, in 1993, is that any liability on the part of Kaneb is subject to direct claims by Kaneb against a number of insurance policies. also, in any event, that liability, if any, is GEC's.

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The bad news, however, is that GEC is seeking to use 2 the automatic stay here as a sword to fend off any attempt by Kaneb to either assert insurance coverage claims, insurance 4 coverage claims or assert claims against GEC, even in a 5 defensive posture.

Even worse, at least one of the insurance carriers, Continental Casualty Company is essentially invoking the automatic stay on its part to prevent Kaneb from protecting its property rights, arguing that any coverage litigation between 10 \parallel it and Kaneb would be "chaotic and counterproductive".

GEC's purported indemnity concern here is its main $12 \parallel$ basis as we understand it, to object to relief here. GEC claims that to the extent that Kaneb asserts direct claims against the insurance carriers, those carriers will turn to GEC for indemnity. However, as Mr. Gilbert with discuss in detail shortly, only one of the insurance carriers, One Beacon, has any indemnity rights against the debtor, even potentially applicable to what Kaneb is seeking in these motions. And that potential obligation involves only a single policy with limits of only \$5 million. And nobody contests that to the extent that any of the carriers have an indemnity claim against GEC, that claim will survive the bankruptcy.

So, GEC is merely attempting to delay the inevitable It will have to take responsibility for its indemnity obligations to the extent that they do exist some day.

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Meanwhile, Kaneb faces immediate exposure with the 2 Department of Justice, and I'd point out that Ms. Elizabeth Yu is in the courtroom today representing the Department of 4 Justice, very interested in these proceedings.

Kaneb intends to work with the DOJ to mediate their dispute, but unless Kaneb is permitted to bring its insurance claims, a discussion will only go so far to resolve their dispute.

Kaneb submits that it is that scenario that would be 10 chaotic and counterproductive. In fact, it is almost certainly in the debtors and the estates best interest not to pass up the opportunity to have all parties at the table. And so, we bring 13 these two lift stay motions.

It's important to note that there are two facets of these motions. One, we're seeking to lift the stay to pursue insurance coverage with regard to two potential -- two environmental issues. One with regard to the Otis Pipe Line and one with regard to another site, what's referred to as the 19 Macon, Georgia site.

Again, Mr. Gilbert is going to address these insurance coverage issues.

Secondly, we're seeking to lift the stay to pursue the appeal in the Texas state court litigation with regard to the Otis Pipe Line only. Again, I will discuss that after Mr. 25 | Gilbert is done with the insurance coverage issues.

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These are independent grounds and it's not necessary $2 \parallel$ to grant one if you grant the other. Before I turn the podium over to Mr. Gilbert, let me give some background with regard to 4 the Otis Pipe Line and the Macon, Georgia sites.

What is referred to as the Otis Pipe Line is a fuel 6 pipeline -- the Otis Pipe Line issue refers to a fuel pipeline release that allegedly occurred in the 1970s on the 8 Massachusetts Military Reservation in Sandwich, Massachusetts, in Cape Cod. What's referred to as the Macon, Georgia site is 10 | an issue with regard to some alleged jet fuel releases from the pipeline in Macon, Georgia, serving Warner Robbins Air Force 12 Base.

Again, as I said, in 1993, there was a merger agreement which is attached as Exhibit K-7, whereby, several important things happened. Kaneb acquired certain GEC subsidiaries, GEC pursuant to that agreement represented and 17 warranted that the subsidiaries had no environmental 18 | liabilities and were in compliance with all environmental laws. 19 GEC agreed to indemnify Kaneb to the extent of a breach of those warranties. And, very importantly, but operation of law Kaneb became a co-insured with respect to the insurance policies covering, among other things, environmental liabilities.

So, in both motions, Kaneb seeks to lift the stay in 25∥ order to pursue its direct rights against the insurance

carriers.

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Mr. Gilbert is going to address this in a moment, and then I will address the appeal issue which is simply, with 4 regard to the Otis Pipe Line, that we're seeking to lift the 5 stay to pursue the appeal of the Texas state court action which 6 has been stayed since April of 2001, the filing of this case. So, I'll now turn it over Mr. Bob Gilbert.

THE COURT: All right. Well, tell me about Macon first, because that claim has already been disallowed or stricken, so I'm not sure why at this point I'm granting relief from stay as to a claim that doesn't exist any more.

MR. PLATT: It's with regard to the insurance 13 carriers.

THE COURT: Okay, but there's no claim that can be pursued against the debtor, so you want to go against the insurance, recognizing that you can never go against the debtor for anything more than the insurance?

MR. PLATT: We have a direct claim against the 19 insurance carriers.

THE COURT: The insurance policy, okay.

That's correct. MR. PLATT:

THE COURT: All right.

23 MR. GILBERT: Good morning, Your Honor, Bob Gilbert, $24 \parallel I'll$ be addressing the insurance issues on behalf of Kaneb.

As Mr. Platt said, this motion is seeking a couple of

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1 things. What I am addressing is the ability for Kaneb to bring 2 its direct claims against the insurers that we have identified 3 in the exhibits to the policy, or the exhibits to the motion.

What we are attempting to do is recover our insurance 5∥rights, our property rights under these policies that Kaneb obtained pursuant to its merger when it brought in that former Grace subsidiary. That former Grace subsidiary had its own separate insurance rights as a co-insured under these policies. We're seeking standalone relief. So, regardless of what Your 10∥ Honor ultimately rules with respect to the ability of Kabeb to pursue its appeal rights in Texas, that's independent of the 12 relief that we're seeking here, with respect to the insurance 13 rights.

And this motion does not seek to create a right or a remedy that the debtors or the insurers appear to deny exists. There doesn't seem to be any dispute that there are independent insurance rights that Kaneb has in these policies, so what we're pursuing are our own property rights, not property of the estate. And that's an important point too, because all of these policies, for the relevant provisions under which Kaneb proposes to seek coverage, do not have aggregate limits, so they only pay out on a per claim basis. The New Star claim or the Kaneb claim for Otis will not diminish any of the existing rights that the debtors would have in these same policies, nor would the Macon claim reduce any rights.

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THE COURT: Well, I understood the debtor to say that there was no policy with respect to Macon, but I guess that's a different issue.

MR. GILBERT: If there is no policy with respect to 5 Macon, then I am quite confident the insurers will tell us there is none. We certainly believe that that is not the case.

Well, shouldn't you find that out before THE COURT: I grant relief from stay to pursue it?

MR. GILBERT: Well, we do believe -- I don't know how 10 \parallel to respond to the statement that there's no coverage, or no policy with respect to Macon, because, in fact, these policies exist and our view is that they are -- we can't see any reason why they would not be broad enough to provide coverage for each 14 of the sites at which there's potentially liability.

THE COURT: Well, okay. But I'm not inclined to grant relief from stay as to a policy that may or may not exist, that drags the debtor and the committee and this entire estate into potential coverage litigation as to something that doesn't exist. That makes no sense to me.

MR. GILBERT: The policies do exist, Your Honor. have defined the policies that we are seeking coverage under. We don't know what the basis would be for any contention that the policies to not exist. We've attached them. And, the policies apply broadly to cover property damage liability that is incurred by one of the insureds. Its' on a worldwide basis.

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If they are aware of some exclusion that we haven't $2 \parallel$ seen that says that Macon is not covered, we would certainly be interested to see that. But we have come forward and shown you 4 the policies and the language, the coverage grant, that $5 \parallel \text{probably applies.}$ So, I don't think that -- with respect, I don't think that's anything that we could address any more fully. There may be disputes on whether, ultimately, we are entitled because of some exclusion or some term or condition from getting coverage, but that's something not to be decided in bankruptcy, that's the burden that we bear and the insurers bear in separate coverage litigation.

The debtors appear to be requesting not that we don't be allowed to ever pursue the insurers, but that just that it be delayed to some indefinite time in the future, when the plan is confirmed, it becomes presumably final on appeal, which could be years and years.

As Mr. Platt pointed out, unfortunately, we've got 18∥ something that's pressing us in the face right now, which is a \$71 million claim from the Department of Justice, and an effort by the Department of Justice to begin engaging immediately in mediation efforts.

So, we face present harm. Your Honor is well aware of the importance of having all parties at the table in a mediation and also similarly aware of the difficulty of doing that where there is no pressing obligation for the insurers to

appear or to provide any sort of input.

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THE COURT: And that's both as to Otis and as to Macon?

MR. GILBERT: As to Otis, the mediation is a present $5 \parallel$ concern, as to Macon, the liability has largely been incurred, 6 it is continuing to grow, but \$6 million has been incurred. There's not a mediation that's pending in that, Your Honor, but we don't see any compelling -- as I will get into, a bit later in my argument, there's no compelling reason not to join both 10 of these sites together.

THE COURT: Well, I'm not sure and I think for 12∥purposes for this argument, it might be helpful if you would distinguish the facts for me, because as I understand the 14 responses, there may be significant differences.

MR. GILBERT: All right. I will do that, Your Honor. To put this in perspective, we are seeking approximately \$71 million in coverage with respect to the Otis site and approximately \$7 million, \$6 to \$7 million in coverage, with that amount likely to grow at the Macon site. So, we're seeking approximately \$80 million.

We have parsed through the settlement agreements upon which debtor claims create an indemnity obligation on their part and our analysis and I'm sure that they will correct me if I'm incorrect, is that there is only one policy with a \$5 million limit. An umbrella policy, not even a primary policy

1 that's even potentially implicated by the coverage that we're 2 seeking under these policies. I'll go into detail on that, but there's a \$5 million nut, potentially, that is weighing down on 4 debtor, an \$80 million issue that's weighing down, currently, $5\parallel$ on the debtor, so that goes to what my colleague will discuss at the end of this, which is the balance of harms that each side faces.

And so, what the issue will boil down to is, is there a compelling reason to force Kaneb to wait to pursue coverage until some indefinite point in the future and we think the answer to that would be no.

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The principle argument that's been raised is, if this goes forward now, debtors will be thrust into a highly disruptive and distracting coverage litigation. I don't think that's true and I think I can demonstrate why that is.

As an initial matter, I've been doing coverage litigation for 22 years and it is unusual, or unprecedented for a co-insured to have to join all other insureds under the policy who have nothing to do with the coverage issues that are being litigated, who have no exposure, whose rights are not going to be diminished because of the absence of aggregate limits. And so as a general principle, there's no reason, and none has bee cited, why a co-insured, such as the debtors, would be a necessary or even a useful party, or an indispensable party to the coverage litigation. So, it only

1 boils down to whether the indemnities that have been alleged $2 \parallel$ are going to force debtor to do something that would be "disruptive or justify a lengthy delay" in these non-debtors 4 pursuing their property rights.

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Our attention has been called to nine different settlement agreements that have been provided to us and upon which debtors are relying and claiming that there's an indemnity obligation. Three of those involve Continental Casualty, which is the primary carrier from 1972 through 1985. 10 Four of those involve a Uniguard policy that was in the early 1970s, it's a single policy under which we're -- it involves 12∥ many policies, but we're seeking coverage only with respect to one of those policies. And there were four separate insurance settlement agreements that potentially affect that. And then there are two agreements that were -- I'm sorry, there were two Continental agreements and then three One Beacon agreements. I'll briefly go through each of those on the relevant terms to 18 demonstrate why they don't impact what's at issue here.

The Seaton agreements can be disregarded out of hand. The first agreement was in August 6th, 1992, and it provided a release and an indemnity solely with respect to product liability claims. There is no product liability issue involved in what Kaneb is seeking from the insurers. So, any indemnity in that agreement would be irrelevant.

Similarly, there was a May 15th, 1992 settlement

1 agreement. It involves asbestos and product liability claims. 2 Again, nothing in the Kaneb suit involves either of those The third agreement was on July 11th, 1992. It was an 4 environmental agreement, but it only involves the Hatco site in 5∥New Jersey. The Hatco site is not at issue, Kaneb has no involvement and never has had any involvement to my knowledge with anything involving Hatco.

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And, then finally, on March 5th, 1997, there is an agreement which purported to release all environmental claims that Grace had and that provided nothing more. There's no indemnity obligation in that agreement.

And so, the concern the debtors express with respect to the Uniquard settlements is non-existent. There is no indemnity in the only agreement that pertains to the subject matter for which Kaneb is seeking coverage.

There are two separate Continental agreements that were entered into and, similarly, for reasons I'll explain, those are of no moment here. On May 30th, 1997, there was an agreement that released and created an indemnity with respect to number one, the Hatco site which is irrelevant here and, number two, claims under a provision of the Continental policies that provided what are called gradual pollution limits.

Now, we didn't attach the gradual pollution limits to 25 the policy excerpts and the reason is, we have no intent at

1 this time to seek coverage under the gradual pollution limits. 2 Those are sub-limits that appear to provide X amount of coverage, subject to an aggregate limit, we understand that 4 payments have been with respect to those gradual pollution limits, that there has been a complete release and in theory and exhaustion of those, we have no ability to independently verify those, but we are willing to stipulate on the record that our claims have never involved, and at this time we will agree that the stay will not lift with respect to any claim involving gradual pollution limits.

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Instead, the only thing that Kaneb is seeking 12∥ permission to do at this time is to pursue coverage under the Continental primary policies with respect to the general liability limits for property damage, which are not subject to aggregate limits and which are subject to providing coverage for sudden and accidental releases of contamination.

So, we can -- and we will file a stipulation to that affect, or the order could so reflect, gradual pollution limits are not something that we have any interest in. There's no other indemnity obligation under that agreement. Hatco, gradual pollution limits, but nothing else.

And then the second agreement is December 14th, 2004 and that releases all insurance coverage for environmental claims against W.R. Grace and its affiliates, but only "to the extent that W.R. Grace has the legal capacity to bind such

entities". That's right out of the agreement.

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In 2004, that was 11 years after the merger transaction, W.R. Grace no longer had any ability to bind 4 Support Terminal Services and, therefore, on its face, that 5 agreement does not apply, the release does not apply and the indemnity does not apply to any claim that Kaneb, which could not be bound by Grace, might have under these policies.

And so, that finally brings us to the One Beacon Insurance policy. One Beacon is the new name for American Employers' Insurance Company. They issued one policy that is on the list of policies that we're seeking to get coverage under. That policy was very early in the 1970s, it's an umbrella policy, it has \$5 million in limits and there is an agreement dated October 7th, 1998, pursuant to which the debtors agreed to defend and indemnity One Beacon with respect to any entities claim under that particular policy was well as several other policies under which we are not seeking 18 permission to pursue coverage at this time.

But with respect to that one policy, it appears to us that yes, there would be an indemnity obligation. Debtors may have their own defenses to it, but we're not going to stand here and argue that there does not appear to be one, that there does appear to be an indemnity obligation under that. So, the issue really boils down to, could one indemnity obligation, under an umbrella policy, not even the principle policies that

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1 we would be pursuing in the first instance for defense costs, $2 \parallel$ but under the umbrella policy, for \$5 should that tail allow the -- be allowed to wag the entire dog of the claim that we 4 want to bring against 58 insurance policies, issued by 19 different insurers, for close to \$80 million in coverage, a the 6 two sites.

So, that, I think, really puts it into focus in weighing what the balance of harms would be. We think the balance of harms plainly favors Kaneb in this case. mediation of the massive pipe -- of the Otis Pipe Line matter, would presumably occur this summer, that appears to be what the DOJ is pressing for, and as experience dictates, meaningful success at the mediation is impossible without meaningful participation by our insurers. Meaningful participation by insurers never happens if they don't have any obligation to participate at that point. It would simply be unfeasible to expect that they would show up and we certainly would have no means to push them or demand that they show up in this case. So, we think that it's essential that we be allowed to formally pursue our insurance rights against those insurers.

There is no dispute that Kaneb has its own separate rights in these policies, nor is there any dispute that recovery by Kaneb would diminish any of the debtors' rights in those policies, thus, this relief doesn't implicate any property of the bankrupt estate. And it's, for that reason, we

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1 think that it's a very tenuous proposition that we should be 2 barred in any instance from pursuing these policies.

And, not even the debtors dispute Kaneb's legal 4 entitlement to pursue these insurance claims. So, the only 5 question is whether debtor will suffer any serious distraction 6 by reason of that one indemnity obligation that they would have under the One Beacon or American Employers' policy.

They complain about the distraction being dragged into these cases, but I think that concern is widely overblown. 10 Putting any putative indemnity concern to one side for the 11∥ moment, debtor is not a necessary or indispensable party. There's literally no reason other than the indemnity for debtors to be involved. Looking at the indemnity, it's only one policy out of approximately 58.

THE COURT: Yes, you've said that. Do you want to 16 tell me something new?

MR. GILBERT: Yes, okay. I do want to get to the 18∥issue of what their participation would look like. Their involvement would be minuscule, perhaps, reimbursing the costs of one of the 19 carriers who involve the defense costs -- who is involved or they could step in and take over the defense, however, the indemnity provides that the insurer has the right to dictate what positions would be taken with respect to insurance policy interpretation issues.

Finally, this is a very specialized form of

1 litigation and it would be very unlikely that the lawyers 2 involved in representing W.R. Grace in the bankruptcy 3 proceedings, would be involved with respect to this lawsuit, it 4 would be a different set of attorneys. And, finally, it would 5 be an immaterial exposure to the debtors, \$5 million which in 6 the context of this multibillion dollar bankruptcy, we just don't think that that would create a financial distraction or chaos.

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So, for that reason, particularly with respect to the Otis Pipe Line site, we think it's essential that we proceed immediately.

With respect to the Macon site, the issue is very The exposure to date is approximately \$6 million, and since we are stipulating not to pursue the gradual pollution limits at this time, under the Continental policies, the risk of debtor getting entangled in this litigation, in any meaningful way, is very low because the policies available under the Continental -- the limits available under the Continental policies are more than double the exposure that we have. So, whether we would even reach the One Beacon policies, the One Beacon policy, is not at all clear. So, we think that there is de minimis risk of debtor being entangled in any meaningful way.

So, for that reason, we would request that the stay 25 be lifted with respect to the insurance claims.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to defer, Mr. Platt, the 2 rest of your recitation until I hear the ZAI issues, since there are people who have to catch planes and I see they are 4 still here. So, I'm going to just defer to go back to that for a minute. Mr. Westbrook.

MR. WESTBROOK: Yes, Your Honor. We have solved Anderson's problem for today by agreeing to insert the word class in two different places in the proposed order.

The first, Your Honor, is at the top of Page 4, in the second line after the word ZAI, just put the word class in there, so it reads U.S. ZAI class claimants.

THE COURT: All right.

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MR. WESTBROOK: And then the other place, Your Honor, is on the final page, Page 5, first line, the Court also finds that the -- in front of the word settlement, put the word class settlement.

THE COURT: Okay. That's a bit redundant. obviously, what I'm approving but fine. Mr. Freedman, does the debtor have any objection to those?

MR. FREEDMAN: No objections, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Lockwood, does the committee have any objection?

MR. LOCKWOOD: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Anybody have any objection?

(No audible response)

THE COURT: Okay. Does anybody have any objection to 1 2 the modification I was making to footnote one? MR. WESTBROOK: Not from the class, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Okay. Then I am -- I have signed the 4 order with those modifications. 5 6 MR. WESTBROOK: Thank you, Your Honor. 7 UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: Thank you, Your Honor. 8 THE COURT: All right, thank you. Mr. Platt, I'm 9 back on the record on items seven and eight again, thank you. 10 MR. PLATT: Thank you, Your Honor, and before I get 11∥ to the appeal, just one thing that I will mention is that Mr. 12 Gilbert did bring copies of the settlement agreements that have 13 been referenced and that were brought to our attention by the 14 debtor. They were produced to us pursuant to a protective 15 agreement, not an actual protective order, and so we are 16 prepared to present them to you if it would be helpful for you 17 to see -- if this argument alone was not enough to explain why there really is only one policy that is at issue indemnity 18 19∥ wise. 20 THE COURT: Okay. Well, I think I need to find out 21 whether that's disputed before I need to see it. 22 MR. PLATT: Sure, sure.

> THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. PLATT: I just thought I'd bring that to your 25 attention.

All right. THE COURT:

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MR. PLATT: As to the appeal, Your Honor, I will be brief, because the papers explain the history of the appeal.

In 1997, GEC filed suit against Kaneb seeking 5 declaratory relief that Kaneb, not GEC, was responsible for 6 alleged liabilities associated with the Otis Pipe Line.

At issue were whether the Otis Pipe Line was owned by GEC's subsidiary, acquired by Kaneb, pursuant to the merger agreement; GEC's indemnity obligation for inaccurate representations and warranties, and damages for breach of the merger agreement.

In August of 2000, a jury trial took place and the state court judgment was entered declaring that the liability for the Otis Pipe Line release had transferred to Kaneb, that GEC did not owe indemnity to Kaneb for any liabilities related to the Otis Pipe Line and that neither party was entitled to an award on its affirmative defense claims.

In October of 2000, both sides timely filed notices 19 of appeal, however, no briefing has taken place in that appeal as a result of the automatic stay that has been in place since April of 2001.

So, the question is, should the stay lift for that appeal to proceed. I think there are three things that you need to look at. One, prejudice to the debtor; two, the 25 balance of harms; and three, the likelihood of success.

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The debtor is essentially -- as far as the prejudice $2 \parallel$ to the debtor, the debtor is essentially claiming that it would be an annoyance to have to pursue this appeal along with us and $4 \parallel$ nothing more than annoyance, they would have to, not --5 probably not the bankruptcy counsel, but other counsel would have to file papers in the appeal. So just as with the insurance coverage issue, if we are not permitted to proceed, this could potentially affect the impact of the Department of Justice dispute. And that's why the balance of harm here 10 significantly is on the side of Kaneb.

Kaneb would be subject to issue preclusion and faced 12 with tremendous potential liabilities here, without any I think that you will need to look no further than the In re Wilson case, out of the Third Circuit. In In re Wilson, a litigant who lost a malicious prosecution lawsuit in the trial court sought to lift the stay to pursue that appeal. The bankruptcy court denied the motion and the district court affirmed the bankruptcy court's denial and the Third Circuit 19 reversed, holding a couple important points.

On the issue of preclusion point, the Third Circuit held that if the bankruptcy continued without stay relief on behalf of the malicious prosecution litigant, the issue preclusion would prevent the potential creditor from challenging the affect of the state court judgment in the bankruptcy.

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The court also discussed the Rooker-Feldman doctrine, 2 which, of course, prohibits lower federal courts from sitting as effective courts of appeal for state court judgments. Since 4 the litigant in that case could not re-litigate the adverse 5 trial court judgment in bankruptcy court, she would have no opportunity to challenge the adverse judgment before the bankruptcy proceedings were complete.

The same situation is here, Your Honor. If this bankruptcy continues without any relief from stay and, again, 10∥that could happen indefinitely, Kaneb will be faced with not being able to assert claims against GEC, even in a defensive 12∥ posture.

Likelihood of success. We have to keep in mind no 14 briefs have been filed in this appeal, so it is, perhaps, premature to discuss the merits of the appeal. I will say, of course, that Kaneb believes very strongly that it has very strong points on appeal, but the real success here would be certainty. Kaneb would like the appeal to conclude, but the 19 debtor here wants indefinite uncertainty.

THE COURT: Well, I think the debtor is convinced that it has certainty. It has a judgment, what more does it need?

MR. PLATT: Well, it asserts that the discharge would 24 not affect our ability to assert defensive -- to assert claims in a defensive posture, and that's essentially what we want

1 stay relief from an order to do.

We recognize that from an affirmative standpoint, we're in a difficult position, but from a defensive posture, as 4 it relates to the DOJ issue, there is a potential for issue 5 preclusion that if the stay is allowed to continue, we will not 6 be able to challenge. And so --

THE COURT: Wait, I'm sorry, say that again.

MR. PLATT: Well, the debtors' position is that the discharge injunction will not affect our rights to assert a defensive position. Recoupment.

THE COURT: Right.

> MR. PLATT: Assert recoupment rights.

THE COURT: Okay.

> MR. PLATT: And --

THE COURT: Recoupment rights as to what?

Recoupment rights as a basis for the MR. PLATT:

17 appeal.

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THE COURT: They -- recoupment rights for what?

Recoupment rights -- well --MR. PLATT:

THE COURT: For the Otis cleanup?

21 MR. PLATT: Yes.

22 THE COURT: Even though -- you've suffered an adverse

23 judgment.

MR. PLATT: We have suffered an adverse judgment and

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THE COURT: Right. That says that you don't have any 2 rights against the debtor.

MR. PLATT: If the stay is lifted, we will have an $4 \parallel$ opportunity to pursue that appeal, though, Your Honor.

THE COURT: But you haven't filed a proof of claim. So, no matter how you get it, how you get to it, you have no rights against the debtor, even affirmatively, or defensively.

MR. PLATT: Well, Your Honor, we do have -- the merger, pursuant to the merger agreement, the indemnity rights that -- we do have mutual indemnity rights between Kaneb and the debtor.

THE COURT: Wasn't here a time limit with respect to 13 those rights?

MR. PLATT: No, Your Honor. Well, that was stayed because of the automatic stay.

THE COURT: Indemnity rights are stayed?

MR. PLATT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. I thought -- maybe I misread the I thought the merger agreement was in 1993, and information. the indemnity rights lasted for five years, the bankruptcy was filed in 2001, so the indemnity rights would have expired in 1998, therefore, they were gone. Section 108 doesn't reinstate rights that have already expired. There are no indemnity rights.

MR. PLATT: But, Your Honor -- but litigation was

pending.

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THE COURT: So?

MR. PLATT: So that stays the rights.

THE COURT: What litigation was pending, the appeal?

MR. PLATT: The appeal.

THE COURT: Because the adverse judgment terminated the rights, because you lost. So, unless the judgment is reinstated --

MR. PLATT: Right, but we perfected our appeal, Your 10 Honor.

THE COURT: You perfected the appeal, prepetition, by 12 filing the appeal, which is stayed.

MR. PLATT: Correct. That's correct.

And so the debtor can deal with whatever THE COURT: rights the debtor thinks you have in the plan. You haven't filed a proof of claim. So, why on earth should the appeal go 17 forward when you haven't filed a proof of claim, and the plan 18 can deal with the issue, whatever the contingent rights may be, because they've been lost because your client hasn't filed a proof of claim. What benefit would there possibly be to allowing an appeal to go forward?

MR. PLATT: Well, Your Honor, the appeal -- the reason the appeal should be able to go forward and, again, 24∥ unlike the insurance claims, we do not seek, necessarily seek 25 the immediate lifting of that stay, we would be willing to wait

1 until, perhaps, October of this year, which is past the time $2 \parallel$ that, I believe the current plan hearing is set, but -- and so, we're willing to give the debtors some relief on that issue but 4 the reason it would be -- it's necessary from Kaneb's 5 perspective for the appeal to go forward, is that if we are not allowed to assert our position, again, from a defensive posture, then we are potentially subjected to issue preclusion that the DOJ could assert against us.

THE COURT: But -- even if you're successful on 10 | appeal, as against the debtor, you haven't filed a proof of claim and the bar date is gone. So, even if you win on appeal, 12 and can retry the case, and get a judgment, you can't collect. So, there's absolutely no point in pursuing an appeal that 14 would allow you, even if you win, to go back, retry the case, get a judgment and not be able to collect it against the debtor. That is a waste of all kinds of resources, not just 17 the debtors, but judicial, at all levels.

> MR. PLATT: But --

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MR. GILBERT: Your Honor, if I may, there would be 20 one insurance aspect that would be --

THE COURT: I'm not talking about the insurance, I'm talking about the rights against the debtor, which is what Mr. Platt is arguing. You've told me about the insurance.

MR. GILBERT: But there would be another aspect of 25∥ the insurance. To the extent we obtain a judgment against the

1 debtors in the Texas appeal, at that point, precedent which we 2 have cited in our papers, would permit us to pursue the debtor 3 nominally, in order to procure any insurance rights that they 4 would have with respect to that obligation.

THE COURT: Yes, I understand as to insurance, that 6 there may be some right, but there's certainly, absolutely no $7 \parallel$ need to make the debtor defend an appeal at this point in time 8 to allow some other third party to pursue insurance rights. There's absolutely no need to derail a potential plan process $10 \parallel$ for that, especially when this case has been going on for, 11 tomorrow, the end of eight years and Kaneb hasn't seen fit to 12 come forward this long, to pursue that issue. And we're now, 13 | hopefully, near the end of this process. There's simply no 14 need for this.

MR. PLATT: And, Your Honor, just to address the nonfiling of a proof of claim, that simply meant that Kaneb did 17∥ not assert a right to payment.

> THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. PLATT: That did not affect our rights with 20 regard to say, declaratory judgment relief that's been asserted against us and our rights to seek to overturn that.

THE COURT: The declaratory judgment relief asserted by the debtor against Kaneb. I'm sorry, declaratory judgment

MR. PLATT: Declaratory judgment relief that's been

asserted against Kaneb.

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THE COURT: By?

By the debtor. MR. PLATT:

THE COURT: Okay, but that's -- regardless, I've just 5 stated that issue. Regardless of who started the lawsuit, the 6 result of the lawsuit was that Kaneb lost. Even if Kaneb wins on appeal, and the process starts all over again, Kaneb has not filed a proof of claim. This bankruptcy and the discharge are forever going to resolve that issue. The debtor is never going 10 to be liable for that claim, regardless, because it was a 11 prepetition claim, regardless of how that lawsuit ends up.

Now, as to the debtors' insurers, the need to name 13 the debtor nominally to pursue insurance, that may be a horse 14 of a different color at some point, but there is certainly no 15 need to start that process now. This lawsuit has been pending, the appeal has been pending since 2000, this is 2009. I mean, there is no reason why, that this Court can see, that there's 18 any urgency for taking a look at that issue now.

MR. PLATT: And, Your Honor, I hear you, and, again, 20 our argument with regard to the appeal is, the debtors' position is that we should wait indefinitely to pursue our rights with regard to the declaratory judgment relief, and we are seeking some certainty at some point in time, which at this point, we're unable to get the way the current plan is structured.

So, and with that, Your Honor, I will --

THE COURT: That one I didn't follow, Mr. Platt, maybe I didn't -- maybe I'm not familiar with the treatment 4 under the plan, I'm sorry.

MR. PLATT: Well, in the sense -- I'm sorry. sense that if this -- the automatic stay could go on for years, to the extent that the plan is confirmed and yet appealed.

THE COURT: Oh, Mr. Platt, we're going to resolve the plan issues, to get to final confirmation, after all this time. Hope springs eternal.

11 MR. PLATT: Well, I'll take that for what it is, Your 12 | Honor.

> THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. PLATT: So, just to conclude and also to crystalize the distinction between the insurance issues, again, and the appellate issues, we would ask you to look broadly at 17 the balance of harm. Again, Kaneb is being put in a position of \$70 to \$75 million, perhaps, \$80 million, of exposure immediately, and what the debtor is likely to argue is that they should not have to be bothered with the annoyance of any of, even the insurance litigation, even though that will not be a direct litigation against the debtor.

We are seeking the immediate lifting of the stay to pursue the insurance coverage. We're willing to wait some time with regard to the appellate issues. We would prefer not to

1 wait for some indefinite period of time with regard to the appellate issues.

And, again, as I stated, depending on what the debtor 4 and the insurers get up and say, we do have the settlement agreements that have been referred to.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

MR. PLATT: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Ms. Baer.

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MS. BAER: Your Honor, with regard to the Texas appeal, I don't think there's really very much I need to say in light of what you already have said. Just a couple points 12 there.

The Texas appeal, the problem is, Kaneb lost. problem is, Kaneb lost and the EPA has done the cleanup and they want to get reimbursement. And those are just simply the facts of the case. Kaneb cannot assert an affirmative claim 17 against the debtor because they didn't file a claim by the bar date. All Kaneb can do is really defend themselves if the appeal ultimately goes forward, nut, Your Honor, it makes absolutely no sense as you've indicated for that appeal to go forward now and there would be a lot of prejudice to the debtor.

We are, of course, in the posture of being in the throes of confirmation discovery and litigation. Over 50 affirmative written discovery demands have been made of the

1 plan proponents, that doesn't even count the ones the plan 2 proponents have served, or the ones that third parties have served on each other.

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Ninety witnesses have been designated as potential 5 witnesses for the confirmation hearing and we hope that won't ultimately be the case, but we are in the throes of this and this would be a tremendous distraction, frankly, Your Honor.

The assistant general counsel of Grace in charge of litigation is in charge of this litigation. He also happens, $10 \parallel$ as his number one job, to be to get this company out of bankruptcy. He supervises all the Chapter 11. environmental lawyer at Grace who is involved in Kaneb today, was not at Grace when this litigation took place, nine and ten 14 years ago.

Your Honor, under those circumstances, there's extreme prejudice and the balance of harms here, Your Honor, there's no question. Kaneb has been in this position for a very long time, they didn't file a claim. They do have to deal with the DOJ, and they are currently responsible. And that is simply a fact of the case.

Your Honor, the DOJ has contacted all parties about a mediation. We have not yet responded but we have indicated to the DOJ that Kaneb seeks to point the finger at Grace, Samson Hydrocarbons, who is another party involved here, seeks to point the finger at Grace and the insurers, which I'll get to

in a moment, seek to point the finger at Grace.

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If a mediation does go forward, Grace will be forced to participate. We don't have a choice. We're not a 4 potentially responsible party, we're not a party to any of the current proceedings over that but everybody is pointing their finger at Grace, which is also the case when we get to the insurance issues.

Under those circumstances, Your Honor, there's no question that the prejudice far outweighs -- the harm to Grace 10 far outweighs Kaneb's prejudice.

And, Your Honor, the likelihood of success on the 12∥merits here for Kaneb is not good. This was a jury trial, Your 13 Honor, and it was a jury verdict and appellate courts are very 14 loathe to overturn jury verdicts.

In addition to that, there were motions for 16 reconsideration filed by Kaneb, there were motions to alter and amend filed by Kaneb and, essentially, ultimately, the judgment was entered, finding that Kaneb is responsible for these 19 environmental liabilities.

Under these circumstances, Your Honor, there really is no grounds for lifting the stay so that the Texas appeal could go forward.

I now want to turn to the insurance issues and at least clear up a little bit of confusion. Your Honor, the Macon, Georgia site and the Otis Pipe Line site are both part

 $1 \parallel$ of the same merger transaction. And in that respect the 2 insurance coverage is identical.

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THE COURT: They're part of the same what, I'm sorry? MS. BAER: They're part of the same transaction. 5 merger that took place in the 90s included both sites, and the responsibility for both sites and, therefore, all the insurance coverage that related to Otis Pipe Line also relates to the Macon site.

Your Honor, part of Kaneb's papers was an affidavit 10∥ from Ellen Presby, which is actually very interesting and very enlightening, because in that affidavit she laid out the insurance coverage that Kaneb seeks to tap into, in a way that is much more logical than just listing various carriers. She laid it out in terms of the primary policies and the excess policies and the dates that are covered here.

Your Honor, the primary policies that are applicable here, are all CNA policies. CNA has made it perfectly clear that they believe that they have settled all liability with respect to these policies and that they have an indemnity from Grace and that Grace will be responsible for indemnifying them in the event that there are, in fact, any obligations owing to Kaneb. We don't agree, Your Honor, we don't agree that we have that kind of indemnity. We agree that the -- we believe that the indemnity is more limited.

Frankly, I don't know how to react to Kaneb now

1 saying that they will stipulate that gradual pollution coverage $2 \parallel$ is not implicated. I know that from CNA's perspective and they are here and they are an objector and they are objecting to the 4 automatic stay being lifted, CNA is pointing the finger at 5 Grace, saying it's our responsibility, that we have an indemnity and that there's no more coverage. We do know that there were settlements, we do know that there are settlements for some coverage, we also do know that there is pending and stayed in the New York state court system, major coverage 10 litigation with CNA that's implicated here.

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And we also know that Your Honor has no desire to get 12∥involved in coverage disputes. And lifting the stay here is going to come right back into your lap because there are going to be coverage disputes, and there are going to be disputes about the debtors' participation and the debtors' responsibility and, again, this is a horrible time to get involved in serious coverage litigation with CNA, which is what 18 lifting the stay would do.

Your Honor, if you look, then, forward to -- after the primary policies, comes the excess policies and, Your Honor, for the period of time here, when this spill occurred, the American Employers' policy is the first excess layer policy and that is, in fact, the one that's been settled, there is a settlement agreement, and there is a full indemnity and Grace does not dispute that.

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The second layer is a Home Insurance policy which, 2 Your Honor, has also been settled. And it's, in fact, indicated that on the plan exhibit that lists the various 4 settlement agreements, it's also on there. Home Insurance has $5 \parallel$ not been participating in this matter with respect to Kaneb, but I'm certain they would have a lot to say about that, once they realize that Kaneb wanted to come after them.

Your Honor, when you move down Ms. Presley's affidavit, or Presby's affidavit, excuse me, you see again now the insurance policies are listed by dates and by coverage layers. I am not an insurance lawyer, I don't desire to become an insurance lawyer. I understand that this is very complicated to figure out which layer applies and how and you have to exhaust the primary before you get to the next one. And under those circumstances, Your Honor, Kaneb can say all they want about these 19 different insurance carriers, but the fact of the matter is, in the first instance this comes down to litigation with CNA and One Beacon, over coverage because those are the primary and first sources of insurance here and until that's done, you don't even get to whether or not the other layers would apply.

Your Honor, under these circumstances, I guarantee you that lifting the stay means that you will hear end upon end, on every omnibus hearing, all of the problems and all of the issues and all of the complications that are involved with 1 the debtor, and CNA and the other carriers, implicating the 2 debtor and implicating indemnities and settlement agreements and whether or not certain coverages apply.

THE COURT: The litigation in Texas that Kaneb lost is the same litigation that they're now trying to access insurance coverage, saying that the debtor has an indemnity when a jury verdict has told them that there is no indemnity? Is it the same series of transactions?

MS. BAER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, if there's no indemnity whether -but Kaneb is saying there's a direct action against the insurance companies even though there's no indemnity.

MS. BAER: Right.

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THE COURT: So, the issue is that Kaneb -- and the debtor is not contesting that through the merger Kaneb has direct access to insurance coverage?

MS. BAER: No, Your Honor. We're not admitting that. 18∥We have not taken a position on that. Frankly, I think that, in and of itself, is another complication as to whether or not Kaneb has direct access and I know that CNA certainly is challenging whether they have direct access. I think there's a serious question as to whether they have direct access and what it would be and that, Your Honor, is coverage litigation. That's what it's all about. Whether they have direct access, whether or not they are in an exception to the direct access,

1 whether or not the coverage is applied to what they're 2 claiming, all of these coverage issues would be implicated and, no, the debtor has not taken a position, we do not agree that 4 they necessarily have direct action against these insurance carriers.

You know, Your Honor, every time I represent a debtor I get an insurance company saying exactly the same thing. just want to name you nominally, you're not involved, we just want to go after your carriers, and every single time it comes $10 \parallel$ back to the debtor. That's exactly what we have here, Your 11 Honor, and under these circumstances, of all times, this would 12 be the worst time to lift the automatic stay, so that either that litigation or the insurance coverage matters could go 14 forward. Thank you.

THE COURT: Ms. DeCristofaro.

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MS. DeCRISTOFARO: Good afternoon, Your Honor. I think Ms. Baer is quite right, we do think this is Grace's problem. I will start out by saying that as Your Honor has probably gleaned from all of us over the years, there was a tremendous amount of Grace insurance coverage prior to this bankruptcy.

In particular, there were two cases involving environmental property damage claims. The claim that -- the indemnity claim that we assert here arises from one of two parallel litigations that were going on. In one, there was a 1 particular site at issue, in which the insurers were third 2 partied in and the second was a global, it was deemed by the judge, by Judge Martin in the Southern District, to be a global 4 environmental coverage litigation. That litigation began in 1988 and Your Honor signed off on the final settlement agreement in 2004.

That's how long and complicated the issues arising from settlement took. It took from 1988 to 2004.

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I did want to point out to Your Honor, Page 4 of 10 Kaneb's papers. Although they come now saying that they require precedence because of this situation, their recitation on Page 4 says, they were aware of these liabilities, for which Your Honor signed off on a specific release for the Otis Pipe Line site, from Grace to us, from the 90s, while the coverage litigation was going on, before a settlement was reached. Ms. Baer has pointed out and we agree, there is issues as to whether or not they're entitled to coverage.

Certainly, one of the things that we're certainly 19 going to need Grace on is the corporate transactions. clear to us by virtue of these corporate transactions that they have any rights under those policies. There's also issues, since the coverage litigation seeking a declaration of the rights with respect to these sites, was pending while they were still a part of Grace, whether or not they are bound by this settlement or not. The earlier settlements.

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Now, one thing that I found throughout this whole 2 recitation was the selectiveness and the misleading presentation by Kaneb right now. You have a party here who has obviously waived certain of their rights and they're now trying to resuscitate things.

What they -- they deliberately left out key parts of the policy that affect the settlement and affect our claims against Grace. They're saying to you, oh, we're not claiming against the gradual pollution limits, however, the policies say, notwithstanding the other limits, this is the limit for gradual pollution. So, it's not there is an either or, and they can waive gradual pollution, if the claims are property damaging claims arising out of gradual pollution limits, they're done, they're over, they're exhausted, Grace agreed with us after many years of coverage litigation, and they owe us an indemnity for that, because that's what we wanted, we wanted to be done with it after all those years.

So, we have, yes, the original agreement with Grace 19∥ was dated May 30th 1997 and in that, a highly contested matter, we agreed that we would make a payment and they agreed that's it, claims for gradual pollution are done. What happened was, we kept open the dispute with respect to defense costs, global litigation in New York that continued until Your Honor signed off on the settlement agreement in 2004, which resolved all.

Included in the 2004 settlement agreement was a

1 provision that everything that was in the 1997 agreement would 2 continue to apply, which meant our indemnity, and specific releases for sites that were included in multiple litigations. 4 That included the Otis Pipe Line site. So when they stand up 5 and say, oh, we have a right to pursue the appeal against Grace because we have a claim as a judgment creditor, they do not. Grace released us. They have no rights as a judgment creditor against Grace, that was part of the settlement agreement Your Honor approved.

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So, in our view, this is Grace's problem. This is 11 not our problem. We litigated long and hard and resolved these issues and Grace does owe us an indemnity and, Your Honor, we did set out our -- the other thing that I find extremely misleading here is, you have parties who have been litigating since the 90s, about a site that we know nothing about. They're carrying on that they would not involve the debtor, but apparently there's a huge case regarding this site, apparently they've known since 1995 that they're being pursued to that. We found 40 documents going back quite some time that they have tons of information that show that this is a leaking pipeline case. Multiple leaks, over a period of time. And, in fact, as we pointed out to Grace, the regulatory authority said it had to be going on for a long time. This is a document dated 1995, they know this.

So, there's a lot left out in the Kaneb presentation

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1 here with respect to the coverage that's inapplicable, to how 2 the settlement agreements work and to their rights as a judgment creditor, they have none, because Grace has no further 4 rights against us.

We totally disagree that this would be any kind of streamline litigation. We pointed out there are still, after nearly 30 years, coverage points left. To the extent they weren't settled by the 2004 settlement agreement, they are still in a coverage action that was stayed as a result of the 10∥ bankruptcy filing and, in fact, we've asked in the past whether we should proceed with that, however, in the current plan, Grace purports to assign the rights to that litigation to the 13 ACC.

So, on the same policies, to the extent we haven't resolved everything and we still have fights about it, there is already a pending coverage litigation involving a very significant party to this litigation.

What Kaneb is seeking is precedence over that long pending action so they can pursue their claims that they've know about since 1995. They could have stepped in the coverage action that was pending in New York. They did not.

So, for all those reasons, Your Honor, we just think that -- it is our position, this is Grace's problem, Grace owes us indemnity here.

Your Honor, I would like to hand up our -- we put out

1 our position for Grace, and I'd like to give Your Honor a copy 2 of that.

THE COURT: I'm sorry, what is it that you're handing 4 up?

MS. DeCRISTOFARO: It's our letter to Grace setting 6 forth our indemnification claim. We've already provided a copy and served on Kaneb.

THE COURT: All right.

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MS. DeCRISTOFARO: Dated March 25th.

THE COURT: Is this something you've filed?

MS. DeCRISTOFARO: No, Your Honor, it was something 12 \parallel that was after the papers were filed.

THE COURT: All right. You'll have to file it though. I'll take it, but you'll have to electronically file it if it's something you want on the public record.

MS. DeCRISTOFARO: Your Honor, because it involves 17∥ our settlement agreement, and all the matters relating to the settlement agreement are deemed confidential, we've been treating all these papers, including this as confidential. when we file it, we'll file it under seal.

THE COURT: Okay. Then why are you giving me this, I guess is the question?

MS. DeCRISTOFARO: Okay. I mean I can do it formally, 24∥ Your Honor. I just wanted to refer to it during the argument 25 that's all.

THE COURT: Okay. If you don't want it on the public 2 record, it's probably better that you not submit it at all. I guess that's the issue.

MS. DeCRISTOFARO: Okay, all right.

THE COURT: I guess -- does Kaneb have any objection to my reading this document?

MR. GILBERT: No objection, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Does the debtor have any objection to my reading it?

MS. BAER: Your Honor, I have no objection at all. I think the only point is that CNA has served us with a demand 12 letter with respect to the Kaneb request.

MS. DeCRISTOFARO: And it is supported by documents 14 going back to the 90s, as to why we have indemnification.

THE COURT: All right. I'm going to mark this as CNA Exhibit 1 and I'll simply accept it since everybody has agreed that I can read it as CNA Exhibit 1 for purposes of this 18 argument.

> MR. LOCKWOOD: With respect to the confidentiality --THE COURT: You need to use a microphone, Mr.

21 Lockwood, I'm sorry.

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MS. DeCRISTOFARO: Sure.

MR. LOCKWOOD: With respect to the confidentiality, 24∥ and taking Ms. DeCristofaro's comment about assignments to the PI trust, are we going to be permitted to take a look at this?

MS. DeCRISTOFARO: We sent it to you.

MR. LOCKWOOD: We will, okay.

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MS. BAER: We forwarded it to you.

MS DeCRISTOFARO: Well, that gets us back to other issues, but we won't address right now.

In any event, Your Honor, from our point of view, there's been a number of misleading mistatements regarding the extent of the coverage, regarding the application of the settlement agreement, regarding the fact that this could be 10∥ somehow standalone litigation that would not -- I've been doing 11∥ this for a long time and I can tell you, there's no such thing 12 as a simple coverage litigation, that wouldn't impact. As I said, we've litigated 16 years with Grace on the environmental 14 property damage claims and there is no way that there wouldn't be overlap with coverage litigation on the same policies, on the same -- on broader issues and it would be very difficult -from our point of view, it would be impossible not to involve the debtor. Given the long litigation about the rights to who -- it turns out that Grace has no liability. That may also mean that Kaneb has no rights under the policies. There's a whole lot of things involved here.

And so, we do not agree that they have rights under the policies, we think that as Ms. Baer said, it would be a highly contested matter that would implicate all of the litigation between Kaneb and Grace. We have a release from

1 Grace on the site that was signed off by Your Honor, we have indemnity rights under the policies, there's no such thing as separate coverage. All the claims would be subject to the gradual pollution rights for which Grace released us, and gave us indemnity.

So, for all those reasons, we think it would be inappropriate to go forward with coverage litigation separately with Kaneb at this time.

THE COURT: All right.

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MR. BROWN: Your Honor, I'll be very brief. Michael 11 Brown on behalf of One Beacon and Seaton.

As Your Honor saw from our papers, we filed papers on behalf of One Beacon, not Seaton. We are not taking any position on the request for the lifting of the stay. certainly agree with Kaneb for One Beacon, that Grace has brought indemnity rights to One Beacon with respect to Kaneb's 17 claims. We have served discovery on both Kaneb and the debtors in an effort to understand more about these claims. gotten some limited responses, but we're still very much shooting in the dark as to what the claims are all about.

I note that Mr. Gilbert said that there was no dispute that Kaneb has separate rights. I think that will be a hotly disputed issue, as will a number of other coverage issues, and I didn't want my silence to be construed as agreement with those propositions. Indeed, I don't think want

1 my silence on any of these issues to be construed as agreeing 2 with the debtors or Kaneb or, frankly, even CNA on the coverage issues that have been discussed here today. Thank you.

> THE COURT: Okav.

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MR. GILBERT: I'll be brief, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Gilbert.

MR. GILBERT: Bob Gilbert, I have no more than two hours of -- I did want to address a couple of things.

Perhaps the most important is that you have to look 10 \parallel at what the source of these alleged indemnity obligations is, 11 because there have been a lot of broad assertions here of me 12 somehow being misleading, although they don't provide policy excerpts that show that I am, or settlement agreement excerpts that show that I've misled the Court in anyway. I haven't 15 misled the Court.

A parade of horribles, of a very indistinct variety 17 | has been presented by Ms. Baer and by Ms. DeCristofaro, but they don't bear out under scrutiny and we would propose to file 18 under seal the settlement agreements and provide within seven days a very brief, not more that five page supplemental memorandum pointing Your Honor to the exact provisions that allegedly apply or don't apply, to demonstrate why the indemnity obligations are hugely overblown.

I want to talk very quickly about the CNA, 25 Continental policies because that's the starting point.

1 are the primary polices. There are two settlement agreements. 2 The first one provided an indemnity with respect to gradual 3 pollution limits. We have already stipulated that was never 4 our intent and it's not our intent. We are not seeking to have 5 the stay lifted with respect to the gradual pollution limit coverage. If Ms. DeCristofaro believes that she has solid coverage defenses, then she can knock out the case right away. We don't think she'll be able to because strongly disagree, but that's something for a different court. It's not something that Your Honor has to decide. And it will not impact in any 11 way debtors because their indemnity goes solely to the gradual 12 pollution limits.

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The second agreement, Your Honor, signed in 2004, does not even contain an indemnity in it. Grace has no responsibilities with respect to that. The second agreement binds only Grace, it does not apply by its terms to any entity 17 for which Grace lacked legal authority to bind them. So, the second agreement, the global environmental release, by its 18 terms, could not affect any rights that Kaneb has and by its terms there is no indemnity that would bring debtors back in. And Ms. DeCristofaro points to none of those. That's why we think it's essential that we provide under seal those settlement agreements and explain why it is inaccurate to describe it in the way that they have.

With respect to the One Beacon policy, I don't really

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1 have a whole lot else to add except for the fact that it $2 \parallel$ ultimately amounts to the tail wagging the dog. It is such a tiny slice. There are a couple of broader points regarding entanglement or alleged entanglement or alleged complication in this case.

It's easy for they to say, oh, my gosh, Your Honor, you will have a parade of lawyers in here arguing over this, that or the other thing. Arguing over what? The debtors --I'm sorry, the plan provides that the claims of the insurers are treated as unsecured claims for which they will have full rights after plan discharge. They have not come in here seeking the right to lift the stay to pursue whatever indemnity claims they assert that they have and they certainly have the ability to pursue those once the plan has been approved.

If debtors believe that they need to be involved, the only conceivable involvement that they would have and it's been documented, put aside the parade of horribles, the indistinct cloud of smoke out there, that they're pointing to, the only thing that they've pointed to, that has any real bearing is the One Beacon policy. That's a tiny sliver with minimal entanglement and they haven't shown where the rubber meets the road and where they actually would be supremely distracted in any way, shape or form. We just think overall the balance of equities strongly, strongly favors allowing Kaneb to pursue its own insurance rights, not the rights that they could pursue on

1 behalf of debtor, we're not seeking that at this point and we $2 \parallel \text{won't seek that, unless and until we win the appeal.}$ 3 pursuing the insurance rights that we have under the policies 4 is for another court to determine, if we're right or wrong, or $5\parallel$ to what extent we're right with respect to our coverage rights, but they do belong to us and we should be entitled to our day in court so that we can address, especially with respect to Otis Pipe Line this pressing issue that is bearing down on us right now.

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THE COURT: All right. Well, I will accept 11 supplemental papers. I don't know how they're going to impact this, but there is an allegation that whatever they say is more than whatever has been represented to me that they say. So, I think I need to see them in the context and I think you need to articulate for me where you think they say what they say and then anybody else can articulate what they think they say and then, perhaps, I'll have a more fulsome record on which I can determine what I think they say.

So, how much time do you need to submit the 20 settlement agreements?

MR. GILBERT: I can submit the settlement agreements right now, under seal. They're in an envelope with a notice of filing under seal. And then, perhaps, we can file, each side can file within seven days whatever views they have with 25 respect to how the settlement agreements impact these

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MS. BAER: Your Honor, I completely object to that process. I don't know what the heck he's going to say, I don't 4 know what he's going to get into but I guarantee you it's going 5 to be a complicated bunch of insurance issues that we're going to have to get someone on, so it can't be simultaneous briefs.

If he wants to file in seven days that's fine, but Your Honor, I'd ask for at least 21 days to respond.

THE COURT: Okay. When's the next omnibus?

MR. GILBERT: The 27th.

MS. BAER: It's April 27th.

THE COURT: Okay. This probably isn't going to get onto that. What's the one after that? 13

MR. GILBERT: May 23.

THE COURT: May 23rd?

MR. GILBERT: Yes.

THE COURT: I may need some additional argument after 18∥I see this. I just don't know. Why don't you folks get up with a briefing schedule. I'm not sure, Ms. DeCristofaro, Mr. Brown, are you going to need to submit something? You don't

MS. DeCRISTOFARO: I agree with Ma. Baer, I mean, I don't know what -- they've already had an extra chance to reply

THE COURT: Use the microphone.

know until you see what's been submitted by Kaneb?

MS. DeCRISTOFARO: I'm sorry, Your Honor. 2 already filed an additional reply after all of us filed our papers.

THE COURT: Yes, they have.

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MS. DeCRISTOFARO: And they've already have our settlement agreements. It seems to me what they're asking for is just another bite of the apple here.

I mean, I think there's a bottom line issue here, which is, they're unilaterally deciding that their claims which $10 \parallel --$ and the reason I felt compelled to hand up my letter was, it 11∥ made clear in black and white that they are subject to gradual 12 pollution limits. What they're saying is, we get to declare they're not and, therefore, there's no indemnity. And then we get back into what we would litigate and what we litigated for Grace for multiple years. Are they gradual pollution or not?

> THE COURT: Okay.

MS. DeCRISTOFARO: What's important is, that we have a claim. So my only point on briefing is, one, I agree with Ms. Baer, I think this is -- they don't need a second bite of 20 the apple because they had it.

THE COURT: Look. The issue is, you've stated that 22 they have misrepresented the content of the documents, I'm giving counsel an opportunity to show that they either haven't or have, misrepresented the content of the documents and then everybody else an opportunity to respond. That's a serious

1 allegation. I want it clarified on the record. That's what 2 this is about. It's not a second bite at the apple, I'm not 3 accepting additional briefs in terms of the arguments that have 4 been stated, but I do want a clarity as to what the documents 5 actually show. That's the purpose of accepting supplemental 6 submissions.

MS. DeCRISTOFARO: So, it would be limited to that purpose, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes, that's the purpose.

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MS. DeCRISTOFARO: But I still think we would 11 probably -- I would agree with Ms. Baer on that.

THE COURT: All right. So, you want a week to file 13 the documents under seal.

MR. GILBERT: Your Honor, if we could have until next 15 Friday.

THE COURT: All right. Kaneb may file the settlement 17 agreements that it deems --

MR. GILBERT: Your Honor, we would propose to file 19 the settlement agreements at ths time since they're large.

THE COURT: -- relevant. I'm not sure whether they need to be filed electronically in order to keep them -- I don't know the process here.

MS. BAER: No, they can't be.

THE COURT: They cannot, all right fine.

MS. BAER: I think because they're under seal, it's

1 just the hard copy envelope.

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THE COURT: Okay. I'll take them, then. If they're 3 appropriately marked.

(Counsel speaking with one another)

MR. GILBERT: Okay, we will work with local counsel 6 to do it appropriately over the next couple of days.

THE COURT: All right. And then make sure -- I think it would be helpful if you send two copies so that one is kept here in the sealed file and another set can be transmitted to me. Actually, Ms. Miller, if you don't mind, just send me a 11∥ set to Pittsburgh, marked under seal. All right?

MS. MILLER: I will. Yes, yes.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. So they're going to be filed by -- are you talking about by April 3rd, or by April 10th?

MR. GILBERT: We would like to have until April 10th, 17 although I'm informed that that's a state holiday.

THE COURT: That's fine.

MR. GILBERT: So, we may have to go to the following 20 Monday, the 13th?

THE COURT: Okay. It's not a federal holiday, as far as I know. Oh, but that's fine, courts may be closed anyway. Sure, April 13th, is fine.

The settlement agreements, along with -- I'll call it 25∥a memo, not to exceed five pages, so that you can point out

whatever it is that you feel you need to point out regarding those agreements.

MR. GILBERT: Thank you.

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THE COURT: All right. Now, and the debtor, CNA and 5 One Beacon, if you choose, may file additional documents, if they're necessary, also under seal, and five page memos, also explaining whatever it is that you're filing, by -- and you want until when?

MS. BAER: Your Honor, could we have until May 8th? 10 I know I've got -- I'm going to be out of town all before then.

THE COURT: All right, by May 8th. Then, I'm sorry, 12 would you please just put this back on, on May 23rd, just in 13 the event that I need any additional argument. Frankly, I 14 don't think I will and I will attempt to have my staff cancel 15 that if necessary. I would suggest for those of you who are out of town, you just make arrangements to call in. I really don't think I will need anything more and I don't want you to waste the time to come here, if I don't and I may not get to this until a day or so before the hearing. So, I don't want 20 you to incur expenses that are necessary.

So, if you could, please put this high up on the list of the agenda matters, contested agenda matters and then I'll just tell you whether, at that time, whether I do or don't think I need additional explanation.

> MR. GILBERT: Okay.

THE COURT: All right, Mr. Brown.

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MR. BROWN: Your Honor, that's all fine with One Beacon and Seaton. I guess the one concern I have is, neither 4 One Beacon or Seaton has taken a position on the lift stay $5 \parallel$ motion and I'm not sure where this process is going to wind up, 6 but it sounds like there could be interpretation of settlement agreements and/or policies and that puts us in sort of an awkward position because I don't know ultimately where that's going to lead and whether the Court is going to be making rulings on the scope of the indemnity provisions or the scope of the policies, or what coverage is at issue and it puts us in a --

THE COURT: You're striking terror into my heart, Mr. 14 Brown.

MR. BROWN: Well -- and mine too, Your Honor. I mean 16 the concern here is that we've not taken a position on the motion so I'd just as soon be silent. I'm not sure I'm going to be able to be silent and I'm not sure that in the context of a lift stay motion Your Honor isn't going to be making rulings that may have repercussions, either with respect to plan confirmation or for that matter, subsequent coverage litigation.

THE COURT: And I don't know. I just don't know. With respect to the relief from stay concerning the appeal, I have not heard anything today that convinces me that that

1 appeal needs to go forward now. So, my inclination now is to $2 \parallel$ simply deny that motion, without prejudice, because I simply am 3 not convinced that there is any need for the appeal to be $4 \parallel$ pursued at this time. I think the prejudice to the debtor, 5 particularly inasmuch as litigation counsel for the debtor would have to be involved in that and is also involved in getting the plan process concluded, which I think at this point is the most important thing that the debtor needs to undertake, outweighs every other consideration and as a result, is simply -- particularly because the debtor has already won that litigation, both through a jury verdict and from what Ms. Baer has said, and I take it this is not contested, through a motion through reconsideration, in a motion to amend the verdict. Even after those processes were concluded, the judgment was still entered in favor of the debtor and against Kaneb at that stage.

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I think the likelihood of success on appeal is measured to a degree by those activities and Kaneb's likelihood of success is not as high as may otherwise be anticipated and as a result, that appeal can wait. So, my inclination is to deny that motion without prejudice at this time and let's focus, instead, on the insurance issues. So, I am prepared to take an order that will deny that portion of this motion without prejudice, but I think it can wait until the May 23rd hearing. Perhaps I can do all of this at one time.

To the extent, the reason I'm doing this, Mr. Brown,

to the extent that One Beacon is concerned about that issue, that's my ruling with respect to that issue. On the insurance issues, though, I just don't know until I see the additional documents.

MR. BROWN: Your Honor, it's actually the insurance issues that are of a bigger concern and there are really two. One is Kaneb seeking coverage as a judgment creditor which is what you've just addressed and --

THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. BROWN; -- and the other is seeking independent rights under the policies. Could I just make a suggestion in light of your concerns and my concerns, that we actually do go forward with the hearing in May so that if it looks like we're skating into areas that we shouldn't be skating into because they're to be dealt with in subsequent coverage litigation, we can at least bring that to Your Honor's attention?

THE COURT: All right, that's fine. Then we'll just put it on the calendar, but still ask that it be put close to the top of the list and parties still may appear by phone. It's not going to be a long complicated argument. I'm not redoing the arguments that I've heard today.

> Okay. Thank you, Your Honor. MR. BROWN:

THE COURT: All right.

MS. BAER: Your Honor, one administrative issue. $25\parallel$ had indicated that the memo accompanying whatever documents,

should be five pages. I wanted to make sure that was for both sides, Kaneb as well the debtor?

THE COURT: Yes, each side. Anybody who is filing a 4 memo is limited to five pages.

> Thank you, Your Honor. MS. BAER:

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THE COURT: And the agreement -- any documents that you file should be filed under seal. But please, also send me a courtesy copy to Pittsburgh since time may be short. I'd like to receive them there, please.

I'm sorry, maybe I -- I think -- number seven involved Otis and number eight involved Macon, is that correct? It's not that one involved the appeal?

MR. GILBERT: That's correct.

MS. BAER: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So, I have -- I still do need to 16 wait until May, I think, to adjudicate the motion in that 17 fashion. Okay.

MS. BAER: Yeah. In number seven, they asked for 19 both the appeal to go forward as well as the right to pursue insurance coverage. So it's both of them in t hat motion and in Macon, it's only insurance coverage.

THE COURT: Okay. As to Macon, I'm a little -- I'm also a little troubled as to the need to pursue Macon at this 24 time. I don't, number one, I don't think the liability on behalf of Kaneb is nearly as substantial as it is with respect

1 to Otis. I understand that the coverage issues may be somewhat 2 the same from what you folks are arguing and so, perhaps, the Court needs to adjudicate the issues at one time, in any event. $4 \parallel$ But to the extent that the contractual indemnity provision is 5 there, the circuit has been pretty clear about the fact that when you've got a contractual indemnity that's a pretty good reason not to lift the automatic stay. In fact, you can use that as a basis to extend the automatic stay to certain other entities in certain circumstances.

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So, I think you've got an uphill battle with respect 11 to Macon that may not, or may exist with respect with Otis, but is not the same as the battle with respect to Otis. So, my inclination as to Macon is, I'm not sure I understand as fully in that context, where there is as much of a necessity, particularly since mediation is not scheduled there. I'm not seeing the urgency in Kaneb's argument with respect to Macon that I'm seeing with respect to Otis.

So, just as a precursor for May, my inclination at 19 the moment as to Macon is to say that I'm not seeing the need for relief from stay on that project right now, either. If you folks have any desire to talk to each other, perhaps, that will serve as the basis for your talking between now and the May hearing. Okay.

MR. GILBERT: Thank you, Your Honor.

MS. BAER: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, that

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